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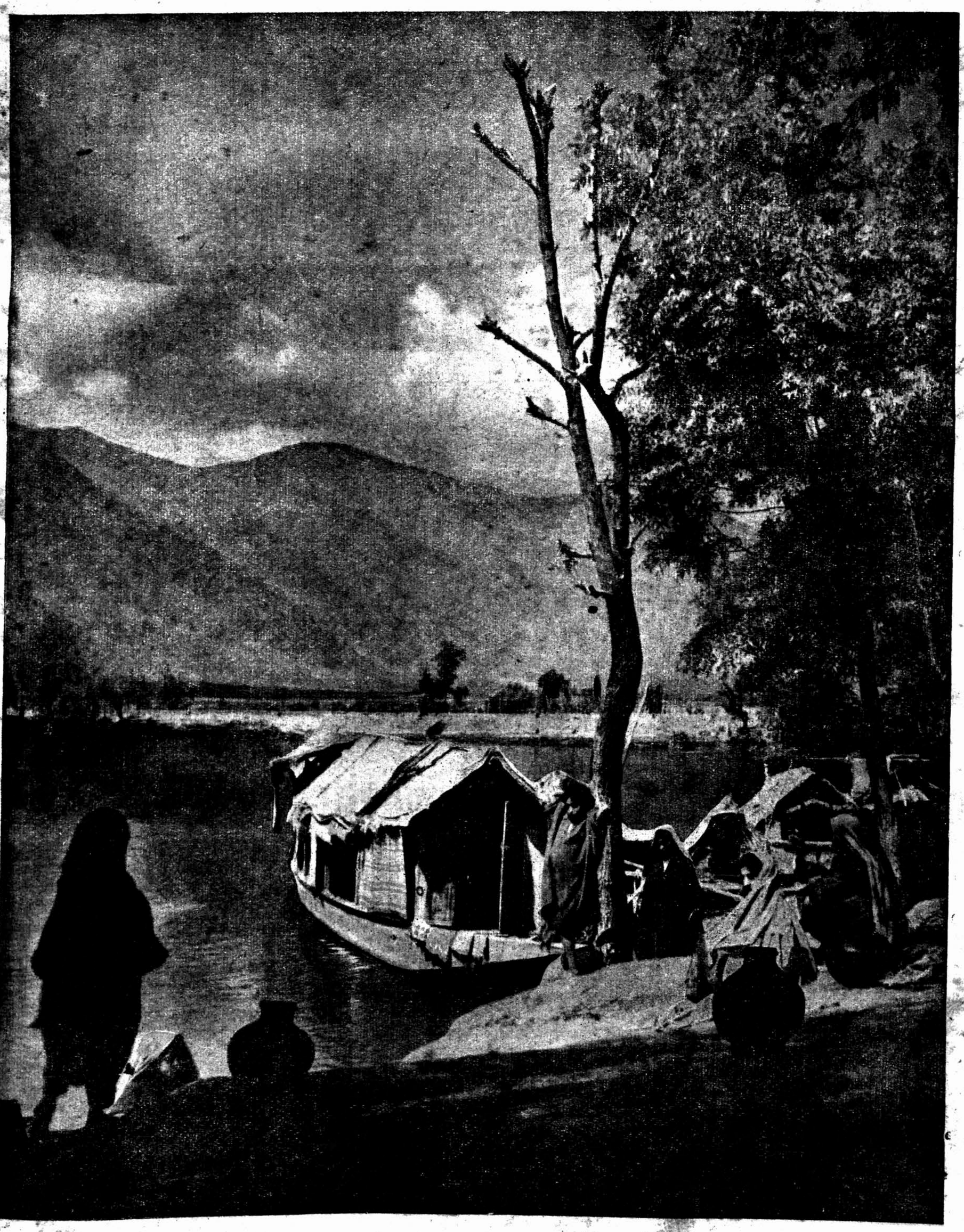
A Kashmir Scene



LIN YUTANG AND BERNARD SHAW

—Page 3 and 5

OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

'JUST WHO IS JOY?'

She Was A Chauffeur's Daughter—And Proud Of It!

Right after Joy Harbor married Jeff Linton, Nate Harbor, her father, who was a widower, lost his job as a minor executive with Keith and Co. Jeff and Joy urged the old gentleman to make his home with them, but Nate demurred. He knew the folly of two generations trying to get along under the same roof.

"I've a little saved," he told Joy. "I'll get along until I land something else."

But jobs were scarce. After three months of hunting it began to appear as though Nate would have to go live with his daughter. The idea saddened him and made him a little desperate. Then he chanced to drop in at an agency where a chauffeur's job was open and, thinking only of his independence, Nate took the address, was interviewed and got the job.

When Joy heard about it she became concerned. First she wondered at her father's happiness, now that he had been reduced to servitude, and, second, she wondered what the Grant Hilmouths would say.

The Hilmouths were young and wealthy and had plenty of background. They lived in Larsen, which was where the Lintons had moved to after their marriage. The two couples were attracted to each other, and when the Hilmouths learned that Jeff was the grandson of old General Hallam, who had once been a governor, they were satisfied that his background was good. Unfortunately Joy had no one of prominence on her family tree. She kept a studious silence whenever the subject of background was mentioned. Now that her father was working as a chauffeur—she could imagine the Hilmouths' horror if they ever found it out.

But old Nate, who was a discerning and understanding parent, relieved her mind. "There's no need to tell anyone about my job", he told his daughter. "They mightn't understand."

"Oh, daddy, would you mind too much? I mean, the Hilmouths aren't snobby exactly, but in these small towns family backgrounds do mean so much. They're really awfully nice.

Nate patted his daughter's hand. "They won't have to know. You just tell 'em nothing."

Joy was relieved, but the matter wasn't as much settled as she thought. The Hilmouths were curious. They didn't want to make the mistake of becoming friendly with someone who didn't have background.

"I wonder", Grant Hilmouth said to his wife, "just who Joy is anyhow. She's certainly close-mouthed about her background."

"People with money and family usually are" Ruth Hilmouth said. "She's got breeding. You can tell that by just talking with her. It wouldn't surprise me a bit if her family had money too."

"I'd like to find out", Grant mused. "I'd just like to know for sure. We have swell times with them, but I'd hate to be brought up short by discovering her folks were—well—common."

A fortnight later Joy Linton said to her husband: "I thought the matter was closed, but it isn't. Grant's still trying to find out who I am. He will sooner or later too."

"Forget it. If that's the way he is, their friendship isn't worth much."

"But darling, we've got to see their side of it. They're used to associating with quality. Think how embarrassing it would be if Grant, who employs a chauffeur of his own, should find his own chauffeur fraternizing with Mrs. Lancaster's chauffeur and then learn that Mrs. Lancaster's chauffeur was my father."

The matter weighed on Joy's mind. She was still thinking about it two days later when she went to Philadelphia on the train to do some shopping. She spent the night with her father in his small apartment near where the Lancasters lived. Once or twice she thought of speaking to him about her problem, but he seemed so glad to see her, so content and happy that she decided not to.

The next morning Nate said: "Look, I've got to drive Mrs. Lancaster to town this morning. I'll be alone all day. Suppose I pick you up wherever you're going to have lunch and drive you to the station?"

Joy thought that would be fine. At 1 o'lcock she came out of the restaurant and found her father waiting in full livery, standing before a shining limousine. He bowed gravely, holding open the door for her, at the same time winking. Joy smiled and entered the rear of the car. During the short drive, Nate kidded her about being a lady. In spite of herself Joy enjoyed the sensation. At the

station Nate opened the door for her. She put one foot out, then froze. Grant Hilmouth had come through the station door and had seen her.

Nate had opened his mouth to speak but closed it when Grant came up. "Joy! How nice to see you! Are you going back on this train? Why not drive with me? Have your man transfer your things into my car."

Joy's blood congealed. She cast one frightened look at her father, then suddenly she wasn't frightened at all. She was amused, then angry. Nate was her father and that's all that counted. Grant could go hang for all she cared. She was going to tell him just who she was and who her father was, and it was all going to make her feel better.

And she would have, but just then Nate said: "Shall I take the bags into the station, ma'm?"

Joy looked at him. He was staring at her gravely. Imperceptibly the lid of his left eye dropped a fraction of an inch. Joy hesitated, then smiled.

"Very well, Nathan. You may take my things to Mr. Hilmouth's car." And she smiled again, happily, feeling prouder of her father than Grant ever could of his whole family tree. She knew what Grant would tell his wife when he got home. It didn't make her especially happy, but she knew they'd never pry into her family background again.

ENGLISH ARMY OFFICER ASKS

Why This Poverty In India?

INDIA MUST GET INDEPENDENCE, HE SAYS, AND WANTS TO MEET JAWAHARLAL

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"Your India is quite different from what I gathered from the authorities or newspapers in my country. I was told (as others) in England that India was a land of barbarians, of steel glasses and loin cloth, fasting and frosting. Thank God that it is different," said a British Army officer in the course of a talk with the "Tribune" Representative.

He paused a little and then added: "I confess I had never heard of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. But when I came to India he was the man who first impressed me. I have bought his autobiography and I intend to send that to him to get it autographed. What a kind soul he is."

He lighted a cigarette and giving a puff of smoke, observed: "I would like to meet him. But he is in jail.

This deadlock, I feel, must end. Englishmen must give India independence right now. Once I almost quarrelled with a fellow officer on this point. I argued then that if we Englishmen don't want to allow the Nazis to overrun England and be masters there, why should Indians tolerate the presence of a foreign ruler in their country? Straight argument. Isn't it?"

He laughed and, said: "I can get any brand of cigarettes and sweets here. What a country! You can't have such things in England these days so cheap as here. I saw the other day painted European ladies and gaily dressed gentlemen dancing in the hall of my hotel. It seemed as if the war had not touched them".

Changing the topic he remarked: "Why this appalling poverty in India? These Englishmen are rolling in wealth. These Scottish people who are running the jute mills in Bengal, are giving, I hear 100 per cent dividends which ought not to be given. In my country even a sweeper gets 40 shillings and goes to pictures, has a house of 3 or 4 rooms, can buy a newspaper daily and tobacco too; but why people can't here? I know the country is very big. But each province can look after its poor people and can form associations as in our counties for this purpose".

He proceeded: "In South Africa I was shocked to find that there was colour-bar even in these days of war. Latrines for Europeans: mud stuck-up for non-European: Taxi-stand—for Europeans only. Only four seats for non-Europeans in a bus and those even at the top. In a bus while I was travelling a Zulu lady came. She was not allowed to sit by a European. I gave her my seat. The Englishman called me names. I said good night (while leaving the bus) to that lady. She was shocked".

"I have told my countrymen sometimes in anger", he added, "that this colour-bar must go. You are making a mess of the empire and will lose it".

TWO KINDS OF ENGLISHMEN.

But I must tell you there are two kinds of Englishmen who come over here. One decent educated at Universities: the other rough and crude", he smiled and said, "The difference lies there. The first type likes India and Indians can like them.

"But some of your tongawallas and 'businessmen' are mischievous. The tongawallas start with Rs. 10 for 3 hours. They say the horse, sahib, eats much. We have come to know their trick. We come down to Rs. 5 at once and wonder if we are treated well. But the bargain is made. And these businessmen! They I say onething against you people are promise-breakers. Once we engaged buses but they never came. These businessmen are the least suited for their jobs".

"I like Gurkhas and Dogras and Punjabees. The latter have a sense of humour. They are sturdy people. Their moustaches are of different types, My God! I like to get photographs of these types. With such moustaches and such health and appearances they can attract any number of girls in England and can make them crazy about them, he said jokingly.

And then becoming serious he added: "I confess, I don't like your hot curry, hot condiments, spices. They all give fire. I have to take 6 glasses after I consume a cup of curry".—"Tribune"

LONDON'S COUNTRY

By REGINALD ARKELL

"You can see Hyde Park now."
—Mr. Justice Bennett.

London railings are taken down;
The country has come to London town.

Hyde Park Corner and Marble Arch.
Look like a collar without the starch.

(Twice as comfy and just as clean).
Kensington looks like a village green.

And London's loss will be London's gain.
If the railings are never brought back again.

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World-Famous Author Exposes

PLAN FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN WORLD MASTERY

LIN YUTANG

He exposes a plan for Anglo-American world domination.

By LIN YUTANG

China will be celebrating the glorious record of a five-year heroic resistance against fascist aggression this July 7. China can celebrate it with pride, not with joy. Millions of Chinese lives have been sacrificed, and her losses have equalled Russia's, but they have been sacrificed in so remote a corner of the world that the world hardly realizes it. Up to the moment of my writing, the China War has been treated by the Allies strictly as a divisible war. That is to say, up to now, China has been fighting alone.

China has been fighting first, for her own national freedom and, secondly, for the spiritual principle of democracy and equality of all nations of the world. In her first object, she will certainly succeed, but in her second object, she will probably fail, which is to say, the spiritual principle of democracy and equality of all peoples of the world will probably not succeed.

The reason is that the fight between the democratic principle for freedom for all peoples and the fascist principle of dominating and ruling the world by force, with hypocritical tributes to freedom and equality, has to be fought not in China, but here in this country (U.S.A.) and in England

The war about the peace is on. A battle is being fought in the minds of Englishmen and Americans between the idea of world co-operation and world domination by Anglo-American air and sea power.

If I judge aright by the books that have come out in the last three months the idea of Anglo-American world mastery is gaining ground. Note Professor Spykman's "America's Strategy in World Politics," Stephen King-Hall's "Total Victory," Lionel Gelber's "Peace by Power", John MacCormac's "America and World Mastery", and Kurt Bloch's memorandum on "Far Eastern Postwar Problems". All these stand for Anglo-American world mastery. Professor Spykman advises "crushing both China and Russia after crushing Germany and Japan, while Kurt Bloch advises maintaining Anglo-American control of Formosa, Indo-China, and Burma as long-range bombing bases to check, not Japan, but China. They are quite explicit about it.

Benevolent Fascism

That is why I say the fight between world democracy and Fascism is taking place, and will be decided, here in America and in England, and not in China. Of course any clear-headed person must realize the principle of world domination by force is Fascism. At best, it can be defended as "benevolent" fascism. But domination by force precludes the principle of freedom from fear and the principle of equality. There is no escape from the contradiction. According to these Fascist minds, even the international police will be just an Anglo-American police force, and the principle of equality will not be admitted in any future world federation. Of course the "Anglo-American Peace Force" of King-Hall will be known as a "peace" force, and it may even be called an "international" police, furthermore, there may actually emerge a "world federation." Unless the "international police" and the "world federation" are dominated by Britain and America, these fascist authors are not interested. The basic Fascist idea of domination by force, with its strength and its weakness, remains. You cannot have world masters without having slave people, under whatever name you may call them. The idea of world conquest which looked so simple to Hitler, looks now equally simple to these Fascist authors, the naive, childish reason being that 'the means of world conquest 'are there.' Geopolitics has invaded America at home, while we are fighting fascism abroad.

Doctrine Of Hitler

In other words, these writers believe that world mastery by sheer force, which failed in Hitler's hands, will succeed in Anglo-American hands. Man's innate love of freedom and the normal human reactions against any threat of force, which from the biggest spiritual force now defeating Hitler, are entirely ignored by these writers.

At the bottom of all this idea of world domination is the fascist idea of racial superiority, characteristic of Goebbels and Hitler. So long as racial arrogance exists, no true equality of the nations of the world can be admitted.

Three years after the war broke out in Europe the minds of liberal men are more disillusioned than ever. Unless a second front is opened in Europe, the Russian people will be profoundly disillusioned. The Chinese people as a whole are already profoundly disillusioned. They are not saying anything about it, but that is no reason why far-sighted statesmen should not take Chinese feelings into account.

Since geopoliticians are fond of being objective and realistic, one might just as well be objective and realistic about the past record of the China War, and try to understand why the Chinese people are disillusioned. Throughout this war, China has not been given a fair deal.

The Brussels Conference broke down in 1937. For four years the world stood aloof; only Russia helped China with loans on easy terms, not commercial terms. In the summer of 1940 the Burma Road was closed by England. Under the "licence" system, America doubled and trebled her sale of oil to Japan from the summer of 1940 to the spring of 1941, as if China was not fighting Fascism, and as if Chinese didn't have feelings to be hurt.

Then came Pearl Harbour. The Burma campaign was fought as a delaying action to give a few months for the defense of India. There was no intention to hold Burma, although the Burma Road means to China what the Suez Canal means to the Middle East and the Atlantic sea lanes mean to England. In all the five years China was given 100 P-40's of the older type almost as an oversight, which China did not hoard up at Chungking but promptly donated to the common defence of the Allies. Up to May this year not a single American plane had arrived in China since Pearl Harbour. These are hard facts, unbelievable to some readers. Therefore I am right in saying that the Allies have treated the China War strictly as a divisible war.

"Thank You"!

There is no point in being so frank about the Chinese feelings unless it is to force the recognition of a wrong and rectifying it. The war is a long one, and the sooner we rectify it, the better. Throughout the five years China has not lodged a single protest through diplomatic channels. Part of it is Confucian courtesy and restraint, and part of it nineteenth century psychology. Let us not misunderstand it. Russia spoke up and got what she wanted. You cannot expect the Chinese to do the same. Chinese just don't protest. They only say, "Thank you!" But weekly, tens of thousands of Chinese fighting lads are dying.

But even as the war is conducted in Washington and London, so will the peace be conducted. That is where the idea of true equality of all peoples and world co-operation comes in. The war has forced a vision of true brotherhood of mankind but we are not big enough to see it. Unless American public opinion rallies around the stand for world co-operation as against world mastery and economic exploitation, as was so nobly expressed by Vice-President Wallace and Sumner Welles, the idea of world domination will gain ground among those who are shaping our war and peace aims. We have got to face this mattle.—"New Masses", New York.

The Editors of "New Masses" comment as follows:—

Undoubtedly the issue raised by Lin Yutang is one that must fill every liberty-loving American with a sense of shame. Our debt to China is incalculable yet the treatment accorded her by this country and the other major powers with the exception of Russia has been very disillusioning to the Chinese, as Dr. Lin points out, and very hurtful to the cause of the United Nations. Everything must be done to end this situation without delay. Yet we feel that perhaps Dr. Lin is too pessimistic about the future. There is growing recognition in this country and in England of the tragic consequences of imperialistic policies in the Far East. And those fascist-minded individuals who dream of an Anglo-American dominated world do not speak for the American people nor, we believe, for the American government. We would welcome comment from our readers on Lin Yutang's article.

THUMBS UP—Chinese children giving the salute that means unity and victory. Must they fight alone?

Peasant Leaders' Plan For New Europe

By SIR FREDERICK WHYTE

Anyone who wants to know what Europe means to do for itself after the war—and by Europe I mean the peoples of the whole Continent—must look in the right place for the answer. A good part of the answer is being made every day from a hundred places in Occupied territory. From Brest to Warsaw and from Bergen to Athens, Frenchmen, Belgians and Dutch, Norsemen and Danes, Poles, Greeks, Yugoslavs and Czechs are sending signals of their allegiance to the cause of freedom and their confidence in the victory of the United Nations. And the heroic way they are standing up to the Nazi tyrants and their lickspittle henchmen, the Quislings, gives all the proof we need that they can look after themselves even in the darkest days. They are all proving their democratic faith in the fiercest of all trials. Self-Government is even more alive among them than it was when they still had governments of their own choice. In them, and in their dedication to a life of self-sacrifice during the war, we can read the first part of the answer to our question: what does Europe mean to do for itself after the war?

But that is not the whole story. What I have to say concerns the peoples of Central and South-Eastern Europe living in that great region between the Bohemian Forest and the Black Sea. Since the middle of April I have had the unique privilege and the very satisfying experience of taking part in discussions with men from seven nations about the future of their countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

These men were not talking politics; nor were they just talking for talking's sake. They were making a plan of action for the post-war period in order to give to the millions of peasants in Central and South-Eastern Europe a better life in every way after the war. They were speaking for, and working for, the tillers of the soil in their countries—not for their Governments. They had the right to speak for they were the leaders of the Peasant Communities. They had a common bond of union in the promotion of an agrarian programme for the whole region, and they thought less of the national frontiers that separate them and more of the common interests of the men and women who, at this very moment, are reaping the harvest. You can measure the strength of this bond of union when you realise that this group of Peasant leaders, working in co-operation in London this summer, includes not only men from Allied countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia, but men from Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, whose governments are our enemies.

I doubt whether you can exaggerate the importance of this kind of co-operation in time of war. It proves, first of all, that those leaders who have so often and so disastrously been hostile to one another in the past are now determined to pull together and to stay together in a great common service. It also shows that while some of us in the western world are speculating how we can come together in federal union these men are laying the foundations of unity for themselves—almost, as it were, giving us a lead in practical post-war co-operation.

Twelve Peasant Leaders

And now, before I go any farther, let me tell you who these men are, these twelve leaders who have been sitting in close conference round a table in London every week for three months. It is important that you should know that they are real men who speak with authority for their peasant compatriots now under the Nazi heel. The enemy-controlled radio has been trying to make out that this Peasant Programme is a hole-and-corner affair with no substance or meaning. In their usual contradictory way, it has been also trying to make out that the whole thing is a dangerous dodge to mislead the innocent peoples of the Danube and the Balkans.

All I can say is that all these malicious comments by the Nazi and Fascist radio are the best possible proof that these Peasant leaders are a force to be reckoned with—as I know they are. Here are their names: for Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Feierabend, Secretary of the Czech Peasant Party and one of the Ministers of the Czechoslovak Government in London, and Jan Lichner, the Slovak leader, also one of the Ministers in the same Government; for Yugoslavia, Milan Gavrilovic, the Serb peasant leader, Rudolf Bicanic, the Croat leader, and Fran Gabrovshek, the Slovene leader; for Poland, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Polish Peasant Party and Vice-Premier of the Polish Government in London, with Witold Kulerski, a member of the Polish National Council and a leader of the Polish Peasant Party; for Greece, Vrasidas Capernaros, the Agricultural and Peasant Adviser to the National Bank of Greece; for Bulgaria, Dimitre Matzankieff, of the Bulgarian Peasant Party; for Hungary, Professor Arnold Daniel, the Magyar Agrarian authority, and Count Michael Karolyi who, as Prime Minister of Hungary some years ago, made agrarian reform the first plank in his programme; for Rumania, Pavel Pavel of the Rumanian Peasant Party, whose knowledge of Rumanian peasant problems has been of great value.

Atlantic Charter

You may ask: how and why did these men get together? The answer is, the Atlantic Charter. The moment they read the Charter they saw that it had great promise and great possibilities. But they saw just as clearly that the Atlantic Charter needed interpretation, needed to be worked out in a practical programme of action. And so, without waiting till someone else tried to put stuffing and meaning into the Charter, they set out to see what it could mean, and ought to mean in practice for their own peoples. On the principle of 'Heaven helps those who help themselves,' they made their Peasant Programme:—

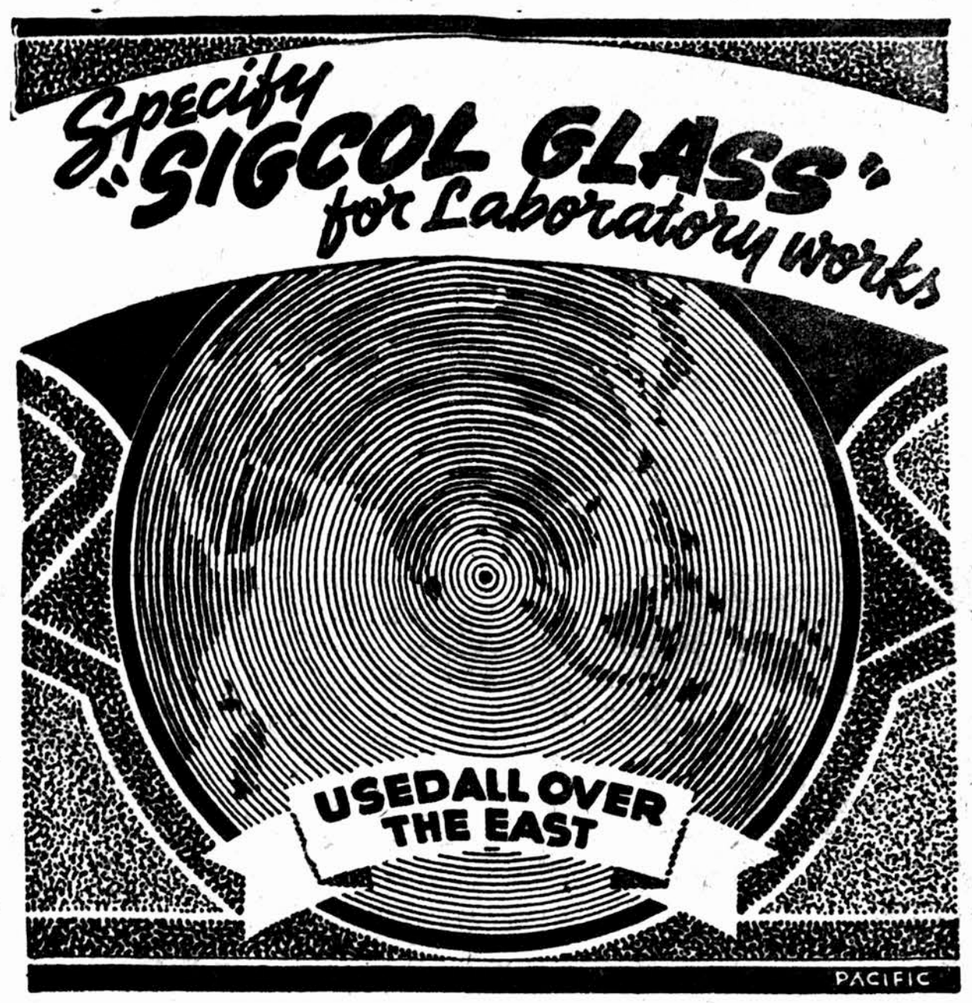
We welcome, without reserve, the democratic leadership in war of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, now greatly reinforced by the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. We endorse the general purpose of the Atlantic Charter. But we feel the necessity to develop it in relation to our own European situation. In so doing, we believe we are performing a constructive task for our peoples. That task was already undertaken by our respective Peasant Parties before Hitler interrupted their work. We now think it vital to remind our compatriots that this programme offers new developments of their accepted ideals, and thus presents a constructive alternative to the prospect held out by Nazi Germany, knowing well that the Nazis regard Central and Eastern Europe as the booty which they hope to extract from this war. All our countries have in recent years fallen more and more under the control of Germany, because she bought our products and dictated the price which she would pay for them. After victory we must be relieved from the grip of the German taskmaster; and this can only be achieved by opening new markets for us in Britain, Western Europe, and the United States of America, and by a closer all-round association between us and the United Nations. The permanent subjection of this region by Germany would mean German domination of the whole Continent; and this would involve not merely the final suppression of liberty in the nations concerned, but insecurity for all, including the Great Powers themselves.

'Land For Peasants

The programme itself starts from the foundation of Peasant Ownership—'The land for the peasants is our watchword.' The peasant owner must be secure in possession by law, fruitful in production by co-operation and assured of stable prices and markets by national and international action. Service is to be yoked to the plough of the farmer and to all his operations by expert research and by agricultural education. Light, heat power, and the means of locomotion are to be brought to every cottage by systems of Land Conservation, Water Conservation, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power on a grand scale. And now these peasants look to the United States for their model in Roosevelt's T. V. A.—that is, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the vast scheme by which the lands of Tennessee were irrigated, huge dams built, and electric power provided for the area. These peasants of South-Eastern Europe are planning similar authorities for the Danube and the other great rivers of South-Eastern Europe. Rural welware, Housing Sanitation, Recreation, and above all, Health and a competent Medical Service stand prominent in this Peasant Charter. And the whole plan is designed to raise the standard of life for their own benefit and in order that the peasants may become reliable customers for the goods of the manufacturing powers. The animating spirit of these Peasant leaders is shown in their own words:—

There are conflicting interests to reconcile. And we hope to achieve this reconciliation by bringing them into their true relation with a greater interest, common to us all. The exaggerated nationalism of the nineteenth century gave us a legacy of national strife. We desire in the twentieth century to serve a better cause. We are all fighting for our nations against Nazi tyranny: but when, with the aid of Britain, America and the Soviet Union, we have won our freedom once more we are determined to bury past feuds and to show the world that we have a common purpose. Thus do these leaders seek to show their own people how to put their own house in order. And having summoned them to this new enterprise in co-operation, they turn to the Western Powers and appeal for our aid, without which they can hardly succeed. Their closing words say:—

Our great Allies must recognise, in their turn that it is not enough to set free our enslaved peoples. Liberation can only lead to improved conditions for us all if our Allies are prepared to make with us a sustained effort of long-term reconstruction based on scientific methods and democratic practice. *(Broadcast in the B. B. C.'s Empire and North American Services.)*



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At 86, Bernard Shaw Talks About Plays, Old Friends, Future

Of Britain And Miracles, But

HE AVOIDS DISCUSSION ON INDIA!

Exclusive Interview With World's Greatest Living Dramatist

(From Our London Correspondent)

Twenty-one years ago George Bernard Shaw wrote "My powers are waning; but so much the better for those who found me unbearably brilliant when I was in my prime." Twenty-one years later, on the occasion of his 86th birthday, two eminent medical men overhauled Shaw and found him in a remarkable state of health, with none of his faculties impaired.

My Irish colleague, Jack Carney, stood on the terrace of a country mansion, where Shaw had gone to escape the attentions of the newspapermen. Jack watched him walking towards him with the stride of a much younger man. He was carrying a writing pad, on which there were shorthand symbols. He has a style of shorthand, which, he says, only he and his secretary understand. He writes an average of six hundred words per hour.

XYZ But Not ABC!

As they walked along the terrace together, just before lunch, they discussed the British political situation. Shaw was very pessimistic, and described parliament as a 'casual ward for ageing politicians.' Casual ward is the British term for workhouse, or the American for poorhouse). Shaw does not believe that Britain is evoluting towards a New Order, in which Labour will occupy a more prominent place than it occupied in pre-war days. In fact, he is not at all enthusiastic about the attitude of British Labour in Parliament. He thinks one of the reasons for it is that "too many people know the XYZ of things but not the ABC."

They discussed post-war situation while having lunch. Some of those present, including Shaw, are taxed 19/6 in the pound. A noble Lord frankly confessed that he did not know that would happen after the war. A Dominion military official said that there would unquestionably be social changes after the war. While confessing his inability even to visualise them he could not see that much objection could be raised against them. However, what everybody wanted to know was how they would come about. To this Shaw replied "people in high places don't seem to understand that social changes are taking place even now. A Parliamentary committee has issued a report in which it has recommended the closing down of certain non-food retail shops in order to utilise surplus labour in war industries for war work. There is a gradual concentration of our economic life taking place. In this Britain is organised hundred per cent for war and these industrial organisations will remain after the war. Hand in hand this development there are changing trade union developments.

"In them the miners have at least agreed to abolish district associations and organise 600,000 British miners into one Union. The Amalgamated Engineering Union, whose membership is approaching to three quarters million and will soon, with the influx of women, go over a million mark, is planning to link more closely with the confederation of shipbuilding and engineering unions. Also both these organisations have brought the official shop stewards' movement into the official Trade Union Movement. The three railway unions are now discussing proposals for amalgamating all railway unions into one union. The same is true of the unions in distributive trades I don't suggest that British workers are planning for a drastic break with the past but they are planning for a gradual development of British social, economic and political life in such a manner that Labour will have greater say in the direction of British economic and political life after the war".

Shaw studiously avoided any discussion on India. All that he commented was "the situation is hopeless. It is made hopeless by both sides—the British and the Indian." He also avoided any mention of the war. Except saying that the Russians will win, because they know not only how to fight but how to organise. Shaw refused to be drawn into any discussions about the war.

Never Wrote "St. Joan"!

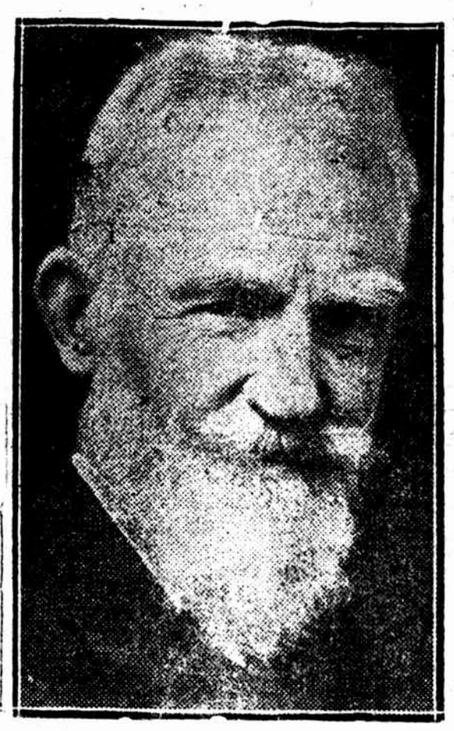
He discussed his plays, but when it was suggested that Saint Joan was his best play, Shaw, much to Jack's surprise said, "I never wrote Saint Joan". Allowing Jack to recover from the surprise, he added, "All I did was to arrange history for the stage. Many of the sayings in the play which have been described as being characteristically Shavian were taken from historical documents and records". Then he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "I will admit it would have been better for Joan if she had said she delivered some of the speeches I wrote".

Shaw regards "Back to Methuselah" as his best play, though, he said, as soon as he has completed a play he had forgotten all about it and is only concerned with the next play he has in mind. He admitted that in "Back to Methuselah" he strove to give mankind a philosophy that would fit it far beyond its future.

From plays they talked of players. When asked to define a good actor or actress, Shaw replied: "A great actor or actress must always have the element of surprise in them. He explained that no matter how often an actor or actress had heard a speech delivered during rehearsals they must always appear surprised when they heard it again on the stage, as if they were hearing it for the first time.

Shaw described Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree as a great actor, because he had this element of surprise. It was not because Tree had this element of surprise that he was a great actor, said Shaw, as it was he had such a colossal conceit. Tree had such an ego that he always felt surprised that anyone would dare speak on any stage on which he happened to be standing.

Shaw found Tree a difficult person to work with, because up to the time of Shaw, Tree never took the trouble to learn his lines or properly rehearse a play. He told of one occasion when he walked out of a theatre and left Tree and the company standing on the stage, saying he would never return. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was a member of the company, said Shaw, got on to the telephone and "reduced me to such a state with her pleading and acting that I had no other alternative but to promise I would return to the theatre".



G. B. S.

He refuses to talk about India

Prefers Children's Hour

Shaw is not one of the millions who are impressed by the B. B. C. Brains Trust. He dismissed them with a single sentence, saying "I learnt more from the Children's Hour than I ever did from the Brains Trust session".

Shaw nearly became an Irish Senator, but Mr. W. B. Yeats would not guarantee acceptance of the sole condition he laid down in the event of his becoming a Senator in the Irish Free State parliament. Yeats came to London and urged Shaw to join the Free State Senate. He told him that everything had been fixed; that there would be no opposition to his nomination. Shaw agreed if one condition was accepted, namely, that the Irish Senate should meet in London.

That Isadora Duncan Story

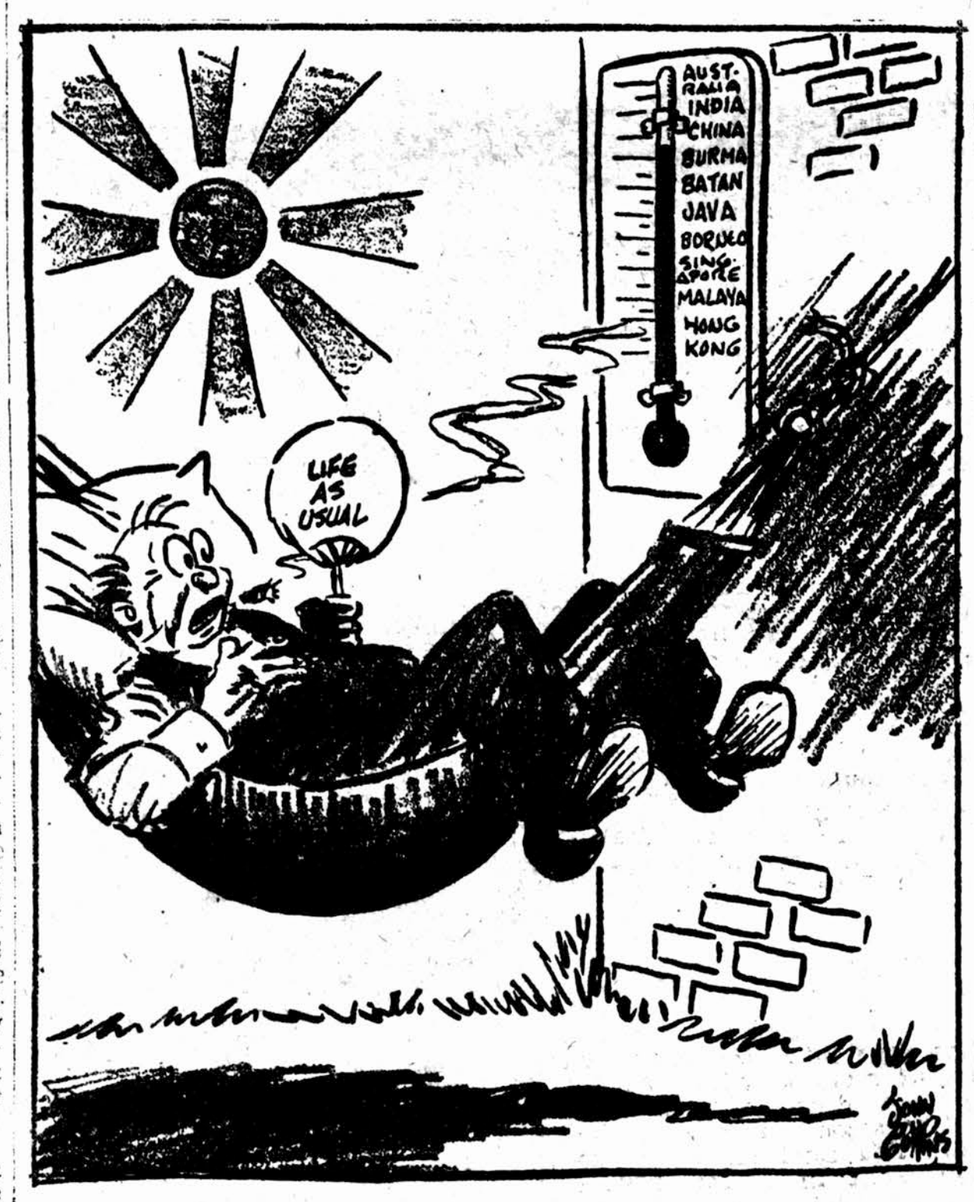
Shaw retires after lunch, pleading he always sleeps in the afternoon, but Jack has an idea that he works. Jack could not imagine Shaw ever sleeping. There were extra guests for dinner, including the grandson of one of Britain's famous prime ministers. It was during coffee, which Shaw does not drink, that he told them the real story of the alleged request by Isadora Duncan that she should have a child by Shaw.

It was a woman from Zurich who wrote to Shaw that she was the most beautiful woman in Europe and that with her beauty and figure it would be a good thing to united them with Shaw's brains, so she suggested they should have a child. "I do not remember the name of the woman", said Shaw, "but quite definitely Isadora Duncan was not that woman".

Wilde, Harris And Shaw

Shaw was a friend of Oscar Wilde. "I regarded Wilde as the most brilliant conversationalist of his day. He could charm any man or woman with his voice and flow of language." "The trouble

(Continued on page 18)



COMPLACENCY

(Courtesy: "The Gazette," Montreal).

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A Lot—Especially During Wartime

By ROY WILLIAM

The 'Boersen-Zeitung', a Berlin newspaper, has been analysing the Christian names of boys born in Hanover in a recent year. It found the most popular name was Peter, with six others running it close—but not one of them was Adolph! Indeed, there is no mention of Adolph at all. Perhaps the Germans feel that the Christian name of the Fuehrer is so sacred that to take it would be blasphemy. Some years ago an ignorant Japanese peasant christened his child with the name of the Mikado which he did not know. When it was explained to him what he had done, he responded like a good Jap, killed the child, committed 'hari-kari' himself and thus removed the stain from his God-Emperor's name!

In other countries where kings are but mortals, their subjects generally show their appreciation of them by taking their names for their children. I suppose few of the babies born on Coronation Day were not named George or Elizabeth. Recently the fact that the Duke and Duchess of Kent's son was born on American Independence Day was commemorated by giving him the name of Franklin.

Topical Names

In Victorian times, "topical" Christian names were very much more popular than they are to-day. I do not know whether any children have been christened "Tobruk" or "Malta" but if so the number must be small. Yet in a Victorian book on the meaning of Christian names I find the statement "Who would not be proud to be christened Balaclava?" Evidently this tremendous Christian name become a skeleton in many family cupboards!

The parent who gives his child a "topical" Christian name runs a grave risk. The verdict of history is rarely that of contemporary people. No doubt the thousands of parents who christened their boys "Gladstone" when the G.O.M. was at the height of his fame thought they were giving their babies a great send—off in life. The unfortunate children must have paid heavily at school. To-day the Christian name seems quaint and indicates the owner's age with some accuracy. I know one man, and I do not suppose he is unique, who has the whole row of name—William Ewart Gladstone. He signs himself W.E.G.—.

Winstons But No Auchinlecks

The Great War produced some Kitcheners and Beattys. No general in the present war has fired the imagination of parents to quite the same extent. I hope, whatever distinctions he may achieve, no parent will pay homage to General Auchinleck by giving his surname to their son at the front. The schoolboys of 14 years hence would have fun with it when they eventually dragged from the unfortunate victim what the A stood for. A good many Winstons are being christened, but quite apart from the verdict of history on Mr. Churchill, no possible objection could be raised to this attractive and rather unusual Christian name.

The choice of a Christian name to-day is generally rather a haphazard affair. If a "family" Christian name is not adopted, then one is chosen that has "taken the fancy" of the parents. I find the custom of commemorating the bride's maiden name by giving it as a Christian name to the first born becoming popular. It certainly gives a variation from the innumerable Peters, Johns, Georges and dozen other most popular names. The custom of naming the son after his father is not so popular as formerly. It gives rise to confusion which the Americans correct by the appellation "Junior." Where three generations are alive, all with exactly the same name, it calls for "The Third" being added to the names of the youngest. This sounds all right if you are a Rockefeller, but rather ostentatious if you are a Smith.

Guys, More Guys

In former times great importance was attached to Christian names, and astrologers and even the Church were consulted. The 14th Baron de Laval, as a reward for his services to the Church, was given permission by the Pope for his successors to bear in perpetuity the Christian name Guy, meaning a "standard bearer." His heir went further and provided in his will that no one should succeed to the estate unless he bore the name Guy and that if at any time the successor should be a woman, she must marry a man named Guy! It was not this man, but the immortal Fawkes, however, who gave rise to the expression "Some Guy."

Queen Victoria went to great pains in the choice of Christian names for her descendants, even to the third generation. Albert was her favourite because of its association and she insisted on the name being given to every one of her male descendants, whatever names they might have. The Duke of Kent, born in December 1902 is the only one of her great grandchildren to have escaped Albert. The Princess Royal was nearly christened Diamond. King Edward VII then Prince of Wales suggested the name in honour of his mother's diamond jubilee, but Queen Victoria thought it undignified. King Edward consoled himself by giving the name to a favourite race horse which later won the Derby.

Eccentric Names

Royal Christian names have always been numerous and chosen with care. The Michael of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent introduces a new name in England. A Portuguese princess during the last century was given twenty Christian names in five different languages, each chosen with due regard to meaning foreign policy and diplomatic relations! The Princess Maria Jose Beatrix Joanna Eulalie Leopoldina Adelaide Isabel Carlotta Michaela Raphaela Gabriela Francisca Paula Inez Sophia Joaquina Theresa Bendicta Bernarda fortunately lived before the days of Red Tape when "Christian names in full" are demanded a dozen times a week on some form!

Eccentric Christian names are rarer to-day, but the negroes of North America have a fondness for them. I have a record of the three children of a couple being christened Tonsilitis, Meningitis and Appendicitis, happily contracted to Tonsy, Minnie and Appy for everyday use! The use of Earl and Lord as Christian names is not uncommon in the United States, hence Earl Carrol and Lord George Sanger. There is nothing to prevent any British parent "ennobling" his child at the font in this way.

Strangest commercial use of a Christian name occurred in the United States about twenty-five years ago. Through his skill a dentist became known as "Painless Parker." Other dentists objected to his use of the name and laws were passed preventing doctors and dentists being known except by their legal names. "Painless Parker" quickly found a loophole. He went to court and with some difficulty had the Christian name "Painless" substituted for the "Edgar" which he had been originally christened. He thus became "Painless Parker" legally and appeared as such in the telephone directory!

Arms From Beyond The Urals

Stalin's "Secret Weapon"

BY JOHN SCOTT

Stalin has a secret weapon. It is not the Comintern, nor the OGPU. It is the immense heavy industry base far behind the Ural mountains in the centre of the largest country in the world.

More than a decade ago Stalin became convinced that sooner or later Russia would be attacked by a combination of powers and would have to fight for its life. In his speech to business managers early in 1931 Stalin said that Russia would have to catch up to and surpass the other countries of the world in industry and in production of arms, or be annihilated. In the early 30's, therefore, Stalin set out to catch up to and surpass the other nations.

Immense Blast Furnaces

Under his leadership the Russians sank billions of roubles, thousands of human lives and untold energy into the construction of some 200 big modern industrial enterprises. They built a first-rate industrial machine which produces iron, steel, copper, machine tools, tanks, motors, chemical apparatus and many other things. Four gigantic metallurgical plants were built—Magnitogorsk, Tagil, Bakal and Khalilovo.

To-day all these plants produce armour plate and other steel articles necessary in the war effort. They produce more than six times as much steel as the 40-odd old primitive metallurgical plants in the Urals, some of which were built in the early 18th century.

At Magnitogorsk there are four immense blast furnaces as large as the largest in the United States, 20 open hearth ovens and nearly as many rolling mills—all built in the middle of the barren steppe in a few short years. Magnitogorsk sends its steel to several large machine-building plants in the Urals, particularly to Sverdlovsk, where half a dozen powerful armament and machine building plants produce everything from carburetters for planes and tanks to the largest cannon.

Unequalled

Another industrial centre worthy of mention is Perm (now called Molotov), in the northern Urals. Just to the north of Perm—in Berezniki and Solikamsk—explosives are made, as well as metallic magnesium for the manufacture of incendiary bombs, shells and tracer bullets.

A remarkable plant at Khalilovo, in the southern Urals near Orsk, operates on local iron ores which have a very high nickel content. The steels produced are nickel, cobalt and, in some cases, vanadium and tungsten alloy steels whose toughness and resilience are almost unequalled in the world. This Khalilovo plant has gone into operation during recent months after almost 10 years of construction work.

The second newest of the big iron and steel plants is the Bakal plant in Chelyabinsk. It is composed of three blast furnaces and several open hearths and rolling mills. It runs on coke made from Ural and Kazakhstan coal and iron ore from the Bakal iron deposits several dozen miles west of Chelyabinsk. These iron deposits are among the richest in the world, and so far have been almost untouched.

Extensive Additions

One of the most impressive of the new Ural plants is the vast combine in Tagil. An old metallurgical plant built in the early 18th century is still at work there beside an immense new plant with three large blast furnaces and numbers of rolling mills.

During recent months the Ural and Siberian industrial regions have received unexpected and extensive additions. Whole factories, complete with machines, stocks, material and labour power, have been evacuated from all the cities of the Ukraine and from the western districts of the Soviet Union. The Rybinsk airplane plant has been moved to a previously uninhabited point, between Sverdlovskhand Magnitogorsk; the entire Putilov tank and armament works has gone from Leningrad to an unnamed point in the Urals.

Large Reserves

The Urals had large reserves of electric power production which are now being used. In addition, generators which have been brought from the Ukraine are already producing power in the Sverdlovsk district, burning peat from the immense bogs of the central Ural district.

From 1930 to 1940 the Russians built a powerful industrial plant in the Urals and Siberia. They sank more than half the national incomes on capital investments for several years running. Sacrifices were enormous, but an industrial base independent of the Ukraine and capable of keeping the Russian army in the field was created. Something else was created at the same time. A technically competent industrial proletariat was trained, and a technical intelligentsia.—(Toronto "Star Weekly".)

OILS IN WAYSIDE PLANTS

A plant which grows by the roadsides of India is providing the lubricants which keep the wheels of war turning.

Following the destruction of the Burma oil wells, and the drying up of an important source of supply of mineral oils, experiments have been made in producing vegetable oils from plants.

Most important are the castor oil plants, which grow in profusion in many parts of the country, and in recent weeks production of vegetable oils has been so successful that before long a large part of the Defence Services needs may be met from this source.

Experiments which have been carried on with the assistance of G.H.Q Supply Development Committee have resulted in the production of both light and heavy lubricating oils, and at the present time these are undergoing exhaustive tests with satisfactory results.

By EDITH M. SUNDERLIN

"Well, son, what have you been doing to-day?" asked a father of his four-year old. "Shooting tigers," was the prompt response of the dusky-checked boy who dashed into the room, his eyes bright.

Father put down his paper and looked crossly at his son. "There you go, lying again. You've never seen a tiger and you know it." ... As he talked, his son's face darkened. He became more determined than ever that he had been shooting tigers. Finally he had to admit, tearfully, that he had only been *playing* at shooting tigers.

I can hear some of you saying, "Why, how perfectly silly. Of course the boy wasn't lying." Others may say, "My boy tells just the same kind of stories and I can't seem to get him to tell things as they really happen." Or, "I wish my boy had that kind of imagination." Or, "I don't see why children tell such tales."

Real Or Unreal

It is hard for young children to distinguish between the real and the unreal. Whether or not a child continues telling wild tales in later years depends on the adults in charge of him. Their problem is to show him when to use his imagination and when to suppress it.

We do many things to encourage children to use their imaginations. We make such tales as *Little Black Sambo* and *The Three Bears* so vivid that the children actually shiver as they see the tiger coming toward little Black Sambo. They actually hear Father Bear growling "Who's been eating my porridge?"

We also supply children with play-things which encourage them in make-believe. Trucks, blocks and dolls help them to believe they're actually doing things they're not.

In our nursery school we took the four-year olds to visit a coal yard, where they saw the trucks loaded, weighed, unloaded. This provoked questions: "Where does coal come from?" "How do we get it from the ground?"

Soon shovels became the favourite piece of play equipment. Large shovels of dirt—coal to you—were carried up ladders and dumped down inclined planks. Denny, a four-year-old, began wearing a corduroy cap resembling a miner's cap. One day there was a near-riot in the "mine." Going out, I discovered that Denny had said to Bobby, "Don't bump my cap, you'll put my light out." Bobby had come right back with, "You haven't got a light," and not until I helped Bobby see that Denny was only playing he had a light was there peace again.

When Untruth Is Truth!

We enter into children's play this way because we know that an imaginative person is more creative, more interesting than a person without imagination. But we can't let imagination grow and grow until children are unable to meet life situations as real live people instead of as imaginary characters.

Sometimes a children's "untruth" comes from a misunderstanding. When Joan returned from a ride in the country with Uncle Dick, Joan said to her mother, "We saw a tractor," "No, we didn't," said Uncle Dick. Joan couldn't be convinced. A few days later when taking a ride, her mother noticed that little Joan was calling all horses tractors. She had been perfectly truthful, of course.

Fear of punishment often causes a child to lie. Don't make the punishment too severe for the offense. If you do, lying becomes an escape.

Those of you who have been embarrassed by your three-year-old's saying to one of your acquaintances, "I don't like your hat," may feel very strongly that there's a place for the "social lie." You're right. I know one mother who made it plain to her child by saying that she wouldn't like it, would she, if her playmate said to her, "I don't want to play with you"? The child understood that sometimes it is necessary to play with children even when she doesn't want to.

The Motive

Sometimes a child lies merely to obtain something for himself. In such cases Mother must wisely teach him consideration for others.

Betty was six and Charlene was four—a kindergartener. Betty had been very successful in her first year of school and she was praised from all sides. Soon the mother heard Charlene telling weird tales of doings in kindergarten. Upon checking she discovered that these wild stories were pure imagination. This wise mother set out to find the motive. She found it. As soon as the family saw that Charlene received as much attention as Betty, Charlene told her "untruths" no more.

A study made at Northwestern University revealed that parents of truthful children believe more strongly in the importance of *example* than the parents of untruthful children do.

Listen to a mother's phone conversation: "I've such a headache, Eleanor. Could we postpone our bridge until another night? I'm so sorry, but I just couldn't get through a game." The phone receiver clicks. She turns to Father: "Now you can call Bill and Betty, and we'll have a good game. It annoys me so to listen to Eleanor's chatter."

Does it surprise you that a few days later, when Aunt Dora is visiting, four-year-old Janet dawdles over breakfast, says her stomach hurts? So mother doesn't send her to nursery school. Is it surprising that about 10 o'clock Janet is begging to go downtown with Aunt Dora? That's more fun than school this particular day, and Janet is simply following her mother's example.

Also, don't ask questions that encourage the child to give a false answer. You notice that the cookies are all gone. *"Jimmy,* did you eat those cookies?" Your tone of voice, your frown, your belligerence, all convey to Jimmy that he'd better say "no." So Jimmy says "no." An unpleasant scene follows because Jimmy has told a lie. But the blame is entirely yours. Had you said, "Jimmy, I wish you hadn't taken those cookies. Next time you and your friends want something to eat, come to me and I'll find something for you"—Jimmy wouldn't have been so likely to deny his misdeed.

Four Don'ts

Here are four don'ts which I have found important in teaching children the value of truth:

1. Don't accuse a child of an untruth until you've investigated and know he is wrong. Nothing will make him want to tell the truth so much as knowing you believe him.

2. Don't pass over a gross untruth. If the child complains that his stomach hurts put him to bed. If his stomach didn't hurt, he won't be likely to pretend again.

3. Don't tempt children to lie. There is a great temptation, when the child sees money, to pick it up and run to the candy store.

4. Don't force an untruth. How often have you seen a child forced to say, "I'm sorry," when both mother and child know he isn't?—"National Parent-Teacher", Chicago.

Louis Fischer's New Book

DAWN OF VICTORY. By Louis Fischer. 270 pp. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. dol. 2.75.

The new book by the author of "Men and Politics" begins with the narrative of a wartime journey to England and ends with an examination of the "shape of the peace to come." And this content and order are characteristic: Louis Fischer is first an alert reporter; beyond that he is a man of liberal-minded meditation upon the need and nature of the good life. In this book he looks at England, considers Russia, comes back to reflect on the New World role of the United States. In England one of the first things he did was to start his own "Gallup poll" on the response to a Hitler peace offer: of some 200 people of all kinds and classes, only one person replied that peace would be even worth considering; "all others rejected the idea with varying degrees of vehemence and profanity. The British," Mr. Fischer adds, "were hard, tough and philosophical." They had "learned to be proud of one another. They showed strength and dignity."

These observations, as such, tell us nothing that we do not already know. But Louis Fischer's report from England is nevertheless both lively and pertinent. Beginning with a charming picture of J. B. Priestley, he gathers from his travels a rich collection of portraits of British leaders. Although he grants Mr. Churchill no laurels in "managerial efficiency," his admiration reaches comprehensive terms: "He loves words and he loves action. . . . Steel will plus supreme intelligence . . . There is an almost musical harmony between Churchill and the nation he leads." Although he shirks no occasion to point to Britain's political errors in the past and the need for continued efforts in democratization in the future, his tribute to Britain as a democracy in wartime is fervent as well as high. Meanwhile, his portrait-gallery includes Bevin and Beaverbrook, Herbert Morrison, Sir Stafford Cripps and that "remarkable character, gentle, human and complicated," the Secretary of State for India and Burma, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery. The problem of India looms large—but not too large—as Louis Fischer looks toward the dawn of victory.

The stupidities and selfishness of appeasement dragged Britain down and endangered its very existence. The same, of course, is true of Russia. In perspective, Mr. Fischer sees clearly that Russia should have signed no pact and engaged in no aggression, but "should have remained neutral—until France was attacked in June, 1940, and then intervened to save France. . . . Stalin should have helped the Western States so that Hitler would not have been free afterward to fall upon the Soviet Union. It was Stalin's great historic blunder not to have done this." But now that Russia is so signally "helping the Western States" by its indomitable defense of its own soil and its own national existence this exceedingly well-informed student can not only underscore the importance of Moscow's contribution but can answer the special question of "Russian domination" and the "spread of communism" if Russia helps the democratic Allies to win the war.

Of that answer there are two facets, each clearly shown. One is the metamorphosis toward Slavic nationalism and away from comunism which has been "altering the very fiber of the Soviet regime." The other is the fact that "Soviet Russia never had either military or political offensive power before this war started," and that the limited success of Communists outside of Russia has been achieved only "when they have joined non-Communist and anti-Communist groups to further a non-Communist objective." Whenever the Communists pursue their own goal of Communist revolution, adds Mr. Fischer in summary, "they are dismal failures and cannot be taken seriously."

Discussing the cause of the war, Louis Fischer states roundly that "there never was a greater hoax than the justification of Fascist aggression on the ground that the world was divided into 'haves' and 'have-nots" and then he follows one aggression after another to prove his point. The second World War had its origin in the Fascists' ambition for world mastery—and the various capitulations which made them think the feat an easy one. So in envisaging the dawn of victory, this observer not only insists upon the necessity for offensive strategy but stresses the need for electing farsighted and liberal-minded men to office to assure the establishment of lasting victory in world peace.

This thoughtful, briskly written book should stimulate the reader's thought.

—N. Y. Times.

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Public Notices

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA DE GOA.

WARNING

THERE have appeared for sale in Goa some tickets with their respective lists of results, in Portuguese of a certain lottery named "SANTA CASA NACIONAL DE GOA", distributed by "ROYAL DISTRIBUTING SERVICE" having office at 212-213 GIRGAUM ROAD. BOMBAY 4.

As it is likely that these tickets and their lists are circulated in Bombay for the purpose, probably of giving the impression that they belong to the SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA DE GOA, we therefore warn the public that these tickets and their lists are totally different from those circulated by the abovenamed Charitable Institution, which now in union with HOSPICIO DO SAGRADO CORACAO DE MARIA, MARGAO and ASILO DE NOSSA SENHORA DOS MILAGRES, MAPUCA emits lotteries, having a private office directed by a Managing Committee. These same tickets are not sold now in Bombay, owing to a notification passed by the British Government which forbade the circulation of these tickets in British India.

Nova-Goa, October, 1942.

The President of Managing Committee of Lottery Service
F. PLACIDO DA COSTA CAMPOS,
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NAZI TROOPS CLEARED OUT OF LIBYA

ALLIES INVADE TUNISIA

TANGIER, Nov. 14.

British troops are reported to be in Tunisia.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Allied headquarters in North Africa cables: Unofficial reports say that the Allies are moving forward paratroops as swiftly as possible to infiltrate into Western Tunisia as well as possible to engage Axis paratroops.

Royal Air Force and United States Air Force activity is now on a higher scale than ever before during the North-African campaign.

The allied forces in eastern Algeria as well as in the Oran area are now taking the strongest steps to meet the threatened Axis paratroop action.

Meanwhile, the Americans are continuing to land troops all along the entire North-African coast from Casablanca eastward to Algiers.

At present the indications are that these landings are being made unhampered with the more or less whole-hearted co-operation of the French.

The French garrisons in Tunisia are fighting the Germans in Tunis and elsewhere.

GERMAN PARACHUTISTS CONTROL AN AIRFIELD OUTSIDE TUNIS.

THE GERMANS HAVE LANDED TANKS WEIGHING 12 TONS IN TUNISIA BY AIR AND ARE ATTEMPTING TO REINFORCE THEIR MEN BY SEA

PETAIN ANGRY WITH DARLAN!

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Vichy Radio announces that Marshal Petain has sent the following message to Admiral Darlan:—

"I take note of your telegram to the head of the Government. You were charged with the defence of North Africa against American aggression. The decision which you have taken in contradiction to our orders is against the North African Government. Orders were given to the African army to offer no obstacles and to undertake in no circumstances action against Axis forces."—Reuter.

Army Of Trucks Moves Westward

FRENCH GARRISON ATTACKS GERMANS

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

Allied troops have cleared the enemy in Libya as far as Gazala, it is officially announced.

Air Raids On Tunis

The Algiers Radio reports that Tunis had two air raids this morning when aerodromes near the town was attacked. The first alert was sounded at 1 a. m. this morning and lasted three hours, the second 6-10 a. m. and lasted half an hour.

FRENCH ATTACK GERMANS

The Morocco Radio says that the French Resident-General in Morocco General Nogues has returned to Rabat after his talks with Admiral Darlan in Algiers and resumed his military command.

The New York Radio says: The French garrisons in Bizerta and Tunis are attacking German troops there, according to an Allied headquarters report. The report adds that Allies are flying reinforcements to the French garrisons in the centres.

Greatest Army Ever Assembled!

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with British Eighth Army west of Bardia.

The greatest army of trucks ever assembled in the Middle East is now moving westward through Cyrenaica, taking up supplies for the Eighth Army's tanks and lorries of infantry which are already reported to be racing past Tobruk on the heels of the Germans. Nothing comparable to this vast army was ever seen in the previous campaigns. From the air it seemed that the Desert was filled with a mighty army of beetles all hurrying westward.

To-day I drove along a portion of the Libyan frontier and went into deserted Bardia. It is the same old story—abandoned guns, trucks and various equipment.

TOBRUK CLEARED

CAIRO: To-day's Middle East Joint War 'communique' states: The enemy to the west of Tobruk has been cleared from Cyrenaica as far as Gazala. Some German prisoners were taken at Tobruk. During night and day on November twelith-thirteenth, our bombers and fighters continued to attack the enemy columns retreating west of Gazala. The scale of operations increased as our squadrons moved their bases further into Cyrenaica.

Tunis aerodrome was heavily bombed and machine-gunned on the night of November twelfth-thirteenth. Petrol dumps, workshops, hangars and aircraft were destroyed. Yesterday our long range fighters attacked a formation of about sixty aircraft flying northwards towards Sicily. Seven large aircraft were destroyed and about six others were badly damaged. From these and other operations three of our aircraft did not return."

The United States Navy Secretary Colonel Knox, said that troop convoys under Admiral Hewitt of the United States Navy "went across 20,000 miles of water without the loss of a single man." He did not elaborate the statement as to whether it meant that troops were from America only or included those starting from Britain.—Reuter.

GENOA HEAVILY BOMBED

R. A. F. Raids Cause Tremendous Damage

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Air Ministry 'communique' announcing the raid on Genoa states: "Lancasters and Stirlings bombed Genoa last night. A cloudless sky was found over the city and with the help of flares, targets were clearly identified. The attack was well concentrated and large fires were left burning. None of our aircraft is missing."

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE

The recent R. A. F. bombing raids on Genoa, not including last night's, have caused damage totalling about 4,000 million lire at pre-war rates, according to Yugoslav travellers from Italy quoted by Yugoslav official quarters in London to-day.

The Rome 'communique' admits that the British have re-entered Tobruk. The 'communique' says Genoa suffered great damage from last night's British air raid.—Reuter.

NAVAL BATTLES IN SOLOMONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

A series of naval battles are raging in the Solomons. Both sides have suffered losses. The Navy Department said that the first engagement started late on Thursday local time and fighting was still progressing. No details will be reported until information ceases to be of value to the enemy.

JAP DEFENDERS SURROUNDED

A communique states that ground troops advancing on Wairopi in New Guinea have reached Ilimow. The Japanese defenders have been surrounded. Heavy bombers attacked Japanese shipping and airfields in Buin Faisi. Two light cruisers were hit and very near misses were scored on a destroyer and an eight-thousand ton transport, which was later observed burning. Kahili aerodrome was also bombed.

Algiers Goes Over To Allies

VICHY, Nov. 13.

An Algiers dispatch to the Vichy News Agency says that Admiral Darlan broadcast the following proclamation to-day.

"People of French Africa, the Marshal appointed General Nogues to be his delegate in Africa on November 10 before the entry of German troops into the free zone of France thinking that I had been deprived of my freedom.

General Nogues arrived in Algiers yesterday.

In full freedom and in full accord with him and at his request I assume responsibility for French interests in Africa.

I have the approval of the American authorities with whom I count on assuring the defence of North Africa.

All Governors or residents must stay at their posts and continue the administration in conformity with existing laws as in the past.

Frenchmen and Moslems, I count on your complete discipline. Each man at his post. Long live the Marshal. Long live France."

General Nogues said "When I arrived in Algeria I found that Admiral Darlan had full freedom and we were in full agreement on the attitude to adopt.

Consequently in agreement with the Marshal I give my powers into the hands of Admiral Darlan and place myself under his orders."

An official communique issued on Friday night states that the transit and stationing of German and Italian troops in "the free zone" does not affect the sovereignty of the Government.—Reuter.

FRENCH CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES

A Vichy communique issued on Friday night states:

"It is now confirmed that French troops in Algeria and Morocco continued to withdraw in a southerly direction during the day. A few isolated combats are reported but in general the French troops are no longer in contact with Anglo-American troops.

A communique issued on Friday from Allied headquarters in North Africa says:—

"British forces under General Anderson have extended the Algerian zone of occupation as far east as Bone.

This movement has been executed with the concurrence of the French.

Axis air attacks on Bougie yesterday were beaten off by gunfire from our ships and by the R.A.F. Eleven enemy planes were shot down by our fighters.

Consultations between delegates of the Commander-in-Chief and French Military and naval authorities in North Africa are still in progress."—Reuter.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.

South African native soldiers released from captivity by the Eighth Army's entry into Tobruk probably number more than 4,000. The Germans had employed them as dock labourers for over four months.—Reuter.

"We've Made Good Start", Says Montgomery

CAIRO, Nov. 13.

The following personal message was issued yesterday to the Eighth Army by General Montgomery:

"When we began the battle of Egypt on October 23 I said, together we could hit the Germans and Italians right out of North Africa.

We have made a very good start and to-day, November 11, there are no German and Italian soldiers on Egyptian territory except prisoners.

In three weeks we have completely smashed the German and Italian army and pushed the fleeing remnants out of Egypt, having advanced ourselves nearly 300 miles up to and beyond the frontier.

The following enemy formations have ceased to exist as effective fighting formations:

PANZER ARMY: The Fifteenth Panzer Division, 21st Panzer Division, 90th Light Division 164th Light Division.

TENTH ITALIAN CORPS: The Brescia Division, Pavia Division and Folgore Division.

TWENTIETH ITALIAN CORPS: The Ariete Armoured Division, Littorio Armoured Division. Trieste Division.

TWENTY-FIRST ITALIAN CORPS: The Trento Division and Bologna Division.

Prisoners captured number 30,000 including nine Generals.

THE AMOUNT OF TANKS, ARTILLERY, ANTI-TANK GUNS, TRANSPORT, AIRCRAFT, ETC., DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IS SO GREAT THAT THE ENEMY IS COMPLETELY CRIPPLED.

This is a very fine performance and I want first to thank you all for the way you responded to my call to rally to the attack. I feel our great victory was brought about by the good fighting qualities of the soldier of the Empire rather than by anything I have been able to do myself.

Secondly, I know you will all realise how greatly we were helped in our task by the Allied air forces. We could not have done it without their splendid help and co-operation.

I have thanked the Allied air forces warmly on your behalf.

Our task is not finished yet; the Germans are out of Egypt but there are some left in North Africa.

There is some good hunting to be had further to the west in Libya and our leading troops are now in Libya ready to begin.

On with the task and good hunting to you all.

As in all pursuits some have to remain behind to start with; but we shall all be in it before we finish."—Reuter.

Bullet-Proof Waistcoats!

A report from New Guinea today says that some Japanese in New Guinea had been wearing bullet proof waistcoats which they discarded in haste to get away.—Reuter.

Axis forces evacuated Siwa Oasis on Sunday last.

NORTH-EAST INDIA DEFENCES

Commander-In-Chief's Survey

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

The National Defence Council met again to-day at Viceroy's House, says a press "communique".

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the war situation with special reference to the victory in Egypt and the opening of a second front in North Africa. In the course of the discussion which followed, the Council was apprised of the impressions formed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the position in the Assam-Burma frontier on his recent visit to that area, as well as the present state of the defences in North-East India and elsewhere.

The present session then concluded.—A. P.

Jap Bombers Attack Motor Launches

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

The India Command Joint War "Communique", to-day says:—

Yesterday, two motor launches of the Burma Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve operating in Burma waters were attacked by Japanese bombers escorted by twenty Japanese fighters. Despite the number of aircraft the defensive fire from the launches was so effective that the enemy was forced to remain at a distance and was unable to inflict either damage or casualties.

On land, there has been no further contact between our forward patrols and enemy troops since the minor action reported on November 3. Japanese forces continue to loot and burn Burmese villages north-west of Akyab. —A. P.

JAP. BOMBERS OVER BURMESE WATERS!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Yesterday two motor launches of the Burma Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve operating in Burmese waters were attacked by six Japanese bombers escorted by 20 Jap fighters. Despite the number of aircraft, the defensive fire from the launches was so effective that the enemy was forced to remain at a distance and was unable to inflict either damage or casualties, states an India Command joint war "communique".—United Press.

FREE COMMITTEES ARE SUSPECT

WASHINGTON: The Washington Government has finally declined to give recognition or "official blessing" to a number of Free Committees claiming to represent countries under the sway of Axis. These Committees are formed largely of exiled politicians and have counterparts in Britain. It is stated that America suspects some of these committees of acting with the connivance of the Governments of countries they have left in an effort to secure American sympathy when the Allies have won the war and to save their countries from retribution.

The British Foreign Office, in conjunction with America, is taking the same attitude towards certain Free Committees in Britain.—India Press Service.

U. S. Gunboat Damaged By Enemy 'Sub'

CARRIBEAN AREA, Nov. 14.

On November 12 U. S. S. "Erie" (gunboat) was damaged during an attack by an enemy submarine.

The "Erie" was beached off the southern coast of Curacao. No report of casualties has been received.—Reuter.

Nazi U-Boat Fails To Land Crew On Costa Rica

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), November 14.

It is announced that a German submarine attempted to land crew on the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica seeking food supplies.

The U-boat made two attacks with deck guns and machine-guns to which Costa Rica military forces replied.—Reuter.

On Stalingrad Front

New Nazi Attacks Repelled

Soviet Troops Gain Ground In North-East

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.

Today's Soviet midday communique states: "During November 13 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Stalingrad, northeast of Tuapse and southeast of Nalchik. No material changes took place on the rest of the front."

ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED

A supplement to Saturday's communique states: "In the Stalingrad factory area our units were repelling the attacks of two German infantry regiments and attempting to dislodge the enemy from the wedge made on the previous day. Our troops wiped out 900 enemy officers and men, destroyed eight tanks and captured five blockhouses. South-east of Nalchik our troops captured several enemy positions. Northeast of Tuapse Soviet troops have gained some ground."

OILWELLS SABOTAGED

The Soviet scorched earth policy at Maikop has been thorough. It is revealed to-day for the first time that the fires of the oilwells burned for weeks after the invaders arrival. Machinery from refineries of Krasnodar. Neftegorsk and one Black Sea coast town was entirely removed in time as well as practically all skilled workers. In three months the Germans who brought a number of oil engineers only succeeded in re-establishing one well in working condition but just as they were ready to work it guerillas descended thereon and wrecked it again.

The Germans are feverishly looking for oilworkers. The population has been told that they will not get bread till oil production is started up. There is a row of gallows in one street in Neftegorsk where the dangling bodies of men and women have the notice, "For sabotage in oilfields," but neither threats nor terror has yet produced a single drop of oil.—Reuter.

EARLIER REPORTS

Nazis Launch New Attack

The Nazis have launched their expected new attack against all sectors of the Stalingrad defences.

So far it does not appear to have either the weight or momentum necessary to carry it very far.

The attacking force is to a great extent an army of remnants, survivors of five badly mauled divisions with some new troops added.

Unless the present attack suddenly develops a much greater strength, there is no reason to suppose that it will achieve any more than the former attacks.

Like so many of the assaults during the past two months it is big enough to make small gains at a tremendous cost but not big enough to win a decision.

The weather at the moment is favourable, since keen frost has made the ground iron hard but heavy snowfalls are now possible.

In the Caucasus, south-east of Nalchik, Nazi operations show signs of going to pieces as they recently did in the Tuapse area.

The hill defenders, having first torn big gaps in the Nazi tank force concentrated here for a planned break-through to Ordzhonikidze, have themselves been attacking hard during the past forty hours and one detachment has recaptured two populated points on two successive days.

Germans' Big Losses

The Germans have had big losses on the approaches to these villages: 400 captured were counted after their withdrawal.

On this front the Nazis are being hampered and not helped by the weather. Recent heavy rains have ruined some of the hill roads and the retreating Germans are being compelled to set their immobilised transport on fire rather than let it fall into Russian hands.

At night the glare of burning lorries marks the line of the German withdrawal. All signs suggest that this Nalchik drive, like the protracted battle east of Mozdok, is going to be a costly failure.

In three days fighting recently the Germans lost more than 1,000 killed and several dozen tanks burned.

General Rodimtsev has brought up as much artillery as he could ferry across the Volga including giant mortars known as 'Katusha' —'Little Kate'—which is playing havoc among the Germans.

Winter Warfare Begins

Winter warfare has already begun in Karelia where Red Army scouts are operating on skis in the German rear.

From Murmansk to Leningrad the Russians have built a tremendous system of fortifications, so constructed that even the heaviest snowfall will not interfere with observation and firing.

Special sleighs are being used for the transport of munitions and provisions.

Last night's Soviet communique states: "During November 13 our troops fought the enemy in the areas of Stalingrad, north-east of Tuapse and south-east of Nalchik. No changes on other fronts".

Fierce fighting continued in the Stalingrad area, with the Russians repelling numerous attacks and inflicting considerable losses, the supplement states.

The Stalingrad defenders were stoically holding every foot of ground.

Twenty-one German tanks were destroyed south-east of Nalchik.

The Germans made repeated attacks against positions in several sectors north-east of Tuapse but all were repelled.

Russians Counter-Attack

Reuter's special correspondent writes: Forty-eight hours after launching the new offensive against Stalingrad's garrison the Germans are once again baulked in their attempt to capture the factory district.

Before reinforcements could arrive to consolidate this position, the Russians had counter-attacked and prevented the Germans from penetrating further into their positions.

BELLS AS BOMBS!

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The German Radio quoted a Tokio dispatch stating that bells in Buddhist temples throughout Japan will ring for the last time to-day. Buddhist temples in Japan have placed all bells at the disposal of the authorities to be melted down in aid of Japan's war effort.—Reuter.

Chinese Force Enemy To Withdraw From Hupeh

CHUNGKING, November 13.

A Chinese High Command communique issued to-night states: "Japanese at Sunkai north of Canton launched an attack on Wednesday. They met stiff Chinese resistance and fighting is still in progress.

In southern Kwangtung province Chinese troops in junks raided Japanese on Shanchuan Island. Chinese inflicted heavy casualties, took scores of prisoners, demolished defences and withdrew.

In western Hupeh the Japanese withdrew in the direction of Tenghokou after heavy Chinese pressure."—Reuter.

Education And War Effort

Sarkar Against Requisitioning Of Colleges

AGRA, Nov. 14.

Education during war and in post-war period and "totalitarian tempering with young minds" were the two main themes of the Convocation address delivered by Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Commerce Member of the Government of India at the Agra University to-day.

Referring to education during the war Mr. Sarkar said:—

"People who do not believe in education under any circumstances, militarists and others whose vision does not extend beyond the immediate job on hand, must naturally deprecate the expenditure of public money on objects which they regard as of doubtful value and of no assistance whatever to the war effort. Small wonder that such people cannot help casting covetous eyes on educational buildings and staffs for war purposes. The former are suitable for hospitals, offices, barracks, A. R. P. posts and so on, and to the people in question nothing seems easier than to requisition educational buildings as a short-cut solution of the difficulties in finding suitable accommodation. Such a tendency displayed itself in great Britain both immediately before and after the outbreak of war, but had been resolutely resisted, and it is now agreed that educational buildings should only be requisitioned under circumstances of extreme urgency. With war at our very door, we must be on our guard against a similar tendency raising its head in India, but I sincerely hope that the lessons learnt by Britain in this matter will not be lost upon us."

U. S. TEENAGE BILL PASSED

Franco Assured Of American Neutrality In Spanish Morocco

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

President Roosevelt to-day signed the bill empowering the authorities to draft 18 and 19 year olds into the armed forces.

SUPPLIES TO NORTH AFRICANS.

President Roosevelt has directed the Lease Land administration to extend food, clothing and arms to the peoples of the North African territories occupied by American troops.

Mr. Roosevelt declared, "No one will go hungry or without other means of livelihood in any territories occupied by the United Nations if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them.

Weapons also will be supplied to the peoples of these territories.

SPANISH NEUTRALITY INTACT.

Revealing the contents of General Franco's note, President Roosevelt said that the Spanish chief of state thanked the President for his assurances that United States forces in North Africa will not violate Spanish neutrality.

General Franco said: "I confidently hope that the relations among the Moroccan peoples in both the zones likewise will in future maintain the same spirit of peace and reciprocal confidence which has characterised them up to now."—Reuter.

Madagascar Trade Regulations

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Madagascar has been freed from the restrictions of trading with the Enemy Act.

Transactions with the mainland of Madagascar may be made without authority under this Act, but subject to usual regulations, states the board of trade to-day. —Reuter

Canal Barges And Rly. Locomotives In Holland Attacked

LONDON, November 13.

An Air Ministry communique announces: "To-day our fighters carried out offensive patrols over Holland and Britanny, in the course of which canal barges and Railway locomotives were attacked. None of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

Typhoon Havoc In Thailand

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

A News-Agency message from Bangkok says that 11,000 people lost their lives in a fierce typhoon which raged in Southern Siam in the past week. 700,000 dwellings were destroyed.—Reuter.

Country-Wide Condemnation Of Viceroy's "No" To C. R.

Commonwealth Or Empire?

Labour Challenge To Churchill

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 12.

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's reference to the British Empire at his Mansion House speech, the "Daily Herald" editorially points out that his treatment of imperialist issue was much less happy. It reminds Mr. Churchill that labour had not joined the Government to engineer liquidation of British Empire, but labour does not think British Commonwealth in terms of Empire.

Labour's attitude over this matter is shared by a majority of men and women of all parties. Premier's phrase "we mean to hold our own" is not a sort of phrase which the British public would choose as accurate expression of its post-war aims such words come naturally from tory tongue.

LETTER TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

Plea For Help To End Indian Deadlock

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A letter has been sent to Mrs. Roosevelt stating that the people of Britain are concerned over the situation in India

The letter expresses the hope that Mrs. Roosevelt will be able to give her "valuable support to any effort made in the United States or elsewhere to urge her country. Government and people to use their good offices to assist in bringing about a settlement."

The signatories of the letter include the Bishop of Bradford, Lord Faringdon, Professor J.B.S Haldane, and Lord Strabolgi.—Reuter.

Victory Peels To Be Broadcast

LONDON, Nov. 13.

When the church bells ring in the British Isles on Sunday to commemorate the victory in Egypt, their peels will be broadcast to the Occupied Countries to bring "inspiration and hope as the day of their liberation draws near", the B. B. C. announced last night.—Reuter.

"Regrettable," Says Star Of India

Writing under caption "Regrettable", the Star of India says:—

"Surely the political situation which is very bad indeed at the moment would not have been worse if Mr. Rajagopalachariar was allowed to meet Mr. Gandhi."

Referring to Mr. Rajagopalachariar's statement before the Press Conference at Delhi that "Mr. Jinnah made me see the prospect of a settlement distinctly before me", and that "we are very close together and there is a very small gap to be bridged", the paper writes:—

"That being the case, all who sincerely wish to see India get over the nightmare of the Congress "big move", and take to the imperative task of mobilising all resources for the defence of India against Axis aggression, will regret that a splendid opportunity has been lost by the Viceroy."—A.P

"A Mistake", Says Statesman

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Commenting on the Government of India's refusal of permission to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to see Mahatma Gandhi in jail, the "Statesman" writes:—

"The refusal is likely to be regarded as a psychological mistake. Though valid reasons may exist, the explanatory official communique is not so phrased as to carry widespread conviction."

Continuing, the paper remarks that Mr. Rajagopalachariar though unable to produce any evidence of concrete support for his proposals, is undeniably a man of outstanding personal integrity and political courage, who at this moment occupies a pivotal position in Indian affairs..... Congressmen, though they may disagree with him, still much respect him. He has Mr. Jinnah's confidence—to an extent unattained by any Hindu in recent years. He also enjoys the confidence of goodwill of Europeans generally. His was thus no request from a mere political busybody or leader of the second rank. He applied as a potential bridger of important gulfs. No other applicant of comparable quality is visible.—A.P.

PRETORIA, Nov. 14.

The engagement is announced of Second Lieutenant Kathleen de Villiers, adopted daughter of Field Marshal Smuts and leading aircraftsman Roy Battle, R. A. F the only son of Mrs. M. Battle of Keighley, Yorkshire.—Reuter.

Rajaji To Meet Sapru

BOMBAY LEAGUE CIRCLES EXPECT STATEMENT FROM JINNAH

While two more local leaders expressed their opinions with regard to Rajaji's attempts to secure a settlement and the Government of India's refusal to grant him permission to see Gandhiji in this connection, the local Muslim League circles believe that Mr. Jinnah will issue a statement in this connection.

Mr. N M. Joshi, in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" said:—

"From the refusal of the Government of India to permit Mr. Rajagopalachari to interview Mahatma Gandhi, one can justifiably conclude that they give greater importance to the maintenance of their prestige than to the settlement of the communal problem in India.

One can understand Government themselves not making any approach to the Congress leaders in jails, but it is going too far to prevent Mr. Rajagopalachari from seeing the Congress leaders on the subject of the commual settlement.

"If Government insist upon the Congress leaders surrendering hands down before anybody can discuss with them the question of communal settlement, we may have to wait till the end of time to secure the settlement. This suits the convenience of the Government of India quite well, as they do not seem to be too much anxious for a settlement which may force them to part with power to a National Government"

MUNSHI'S VIEW

Mr. K. M. Munshi, said, in an interview, to our representative:—

"I expected nothing else from the Viceroy. The British policy as at present pursued does not want a settlement with India. In such a settlement, they sense a liquidation of the Empire for which they are fighting."

"C. R." To Meet Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is expected here to-night on a short visit to see Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He will return to Delhi.

The meeting between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Rajagopalachari seems to be the result of a wish expressed by the latter to see Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru sometime back.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is leaving for Delhi on November 20.—United Press

JINNAH FOR JULLUNDUR

Will Preside Over Muslim Students' Conference

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 13.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who is arriving here to-morrow to preside over the All-India Muslim Students Conference, will be presented with a civic address by the Jullundur Municipal Committee.

Mr. Jinnah will be accompanied by his sister Miss Jinnah.

Among others who are arriving are Sir Nazimuddin, Raja of Mahmoodabad, Mr. Isphani and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

Mr. Jinnah will be taken in a procession on an elephant which has been requisitioned from Kapurthala State.—A. P.

DOUBLE-DISTILLED NON-CO-OPERATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Muslim paper "Dawn" commenting editorially under the caption "hardened mood" says:—"Nothing would have been lost, if the Viceroy had acceded to the request of Mr. Rajagopalachari for an interview with Gandhiji, especially when it had influential support. The political situation, bad as it is, would not have been worsened by Mr. Rajagopalachari's meeting Gandhiji and giving him a true account of the effects of the "big move" together with the impressions of his talks with the President of the All-India Muslim League. The vilifier of the League will not be able to complain now that Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim League had stood in the way of Mr. Rajagopalachari exploring the avenues of a settlement."

The paper adds: "The view that all that the British Government require for total war effort can be got from India whether Indians are in power or not is absolutely mistaken. Though in moments of good luck the proposition may appear plausible. The way military spokesmen talk of the enlistment, of 70,000 Indians per month and the mobilisation of India's economic resources proceeds from the belief that they represent the maximum, or that at any rate what is obtained is adequate for the defeat of the enemy. The very idea of victory while holding India in leash must be agreeable to the 'diehards' and Blimps who would love to indulge in reminiscences about India being easily controlled with the small finger of the left hand while a mortal struggle had been waged and won by the old country against its foes. These obsessions so flattering to the consciousness of power cannot be of avail in the long run, and we are sure that the banging of door would be seriously criticised abroad. All the unrest we have is not of Congress-making, since hunger stalks the countryside.

What is the use of forty British publicists led by Lord Strabolgi and Lord Marley busying themselves about the offer of an aeroplane to Mr. Rajagopalachari, when the decision of the Whitehall goes against an opportunity for him to negotiate preliminaries in India, where after all a settlement will have to be found. Mr. Rajagopalachari says that Mr. Jinnah is dissatisfied with the result of his approach to the Viceroy; certainly, no good can come from the surmise that the Government feel that they could do without any such intervention and that they are going to make a success of their job by a policy of double-distilled non-co-operation from the British side. All their propaganda missions abroad will be confronted with a devastating question which they will find it hard to answer."—A. P.

GOVT. FEAR, UNITY WILL BE ACHIEVED

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

"There is only one reason for the Viceroy's refusal to Mr. Rajagopalachariar to interview Mr. Gandhi and that is the Government's fear that unity will be achieved and unity will mean the end of the British Rule in India", says the Punjab Committee of the Communist Party of India in a Press statement.

The Communist Party, continues the statement, welcomes the efforts made by Mr. Rajagopalachariar to unite and mobilise the Indian people for the Defence of India. Everyday the gap between the two mass patriotic parties of the people—the National Congress and the Muslim League—narrows down. In his Press interview yesterday Mr. Rajagopalachariar stated that his talks with Mr. Jinnah made him see the prospect of a settlement distinctly before him." We are very close together", he said, "and there is only a very little gap which has to be settled."

The statement calls upon Congressmen, Leaguers and all others to force the Government to permit Mr. Rajagopalachariar to see Mr. Gandhi, hold meetings, flood the Imperialist headquarters with resolutions, telegrams and postcards from all over the country.—A. P.

THE VATICAN AND WAR

Pope Drawing Up "Important Document"

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Vichy radio reported today that the Pope was drawing up an "important document" on which he has been at work for some time.

Quoting a Vatican City dispatch it said that this was one explanation given "in religious circles" for the suspension of all Papal audiences during the spiritual exercises which will take place at the Vatican from November 29 to December 5.

Other conjectures were that the Pope was writing an Encyclical and that he was preparing his Christmas Eve address to the Faithful. Whatever his Holiness has in hand, the radio said, it was generally assumed that it would bear on the Church's point of view on the war and "have great repercussion throughout the world".—Reuter.

Germans Take Hostages From Marseilles

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.

The Germans have already taken a hundred hostages from Marseilles alone, according to a Lausanne report.

Panama Breaks With France

PANAMA, Nov. 14.

Panama has officially broken relations with France.—Reuter.

ALERT SOUNDED IN GENEVA AND LAUSANNE

BERNE, November 13.

Air raid alerts were sounded in Geneva and Lausanne tonight.—Reuter.

PUNJAB APPEAL TO VICEROY

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

The Punjab Civil Liberties Union has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with his refusal to permit Mr. Rajagopalachariar to interview Mr. Gandhi:—

"Punjab Civil Liberties Union protests against denial of permission to Rajaji to interview Gandhiji and strongly urges reconsideration for ending the national deadlock by a settlement with the national leaders."—A. P.

DELHI UNBENDING

The New Delhi correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" wires:—

It is realised here that, once Mr Rajagopalachariar is given the privilege of discussing the political situation with Mr. Gandhi, it will encourage other leaders to seek similar interviews.

An official indication of the Government's attitude will be available when the Viceroy addresses the Associated Chambers of Commerce next month on his Christmas tour to Calcutta.

There are no indications of any measures further to Indianise the Viceroy's Council, and those who think that Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member, will proceed on leave in December preparatory to retirement are mistaken. Sir Reginald will not retire earlier than April, 1943; he was last granted leave in 1939 for four months as Home Member, and under the Government of India Act, members of the Viceroy's Council are only entitled to take leave once not exceeding four months.

All indications point to the fact that until April, 1943, at least, there will be no further development in the political situation.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW MILK RATE

Hotel-Keepers' Appeal To Members

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay and the Suburban Hotel-keepers' Association was held on 11th instant, at the Association Office when the Honorary Secretary put before the members resolutions passed by the Milch Cattle Owners' Association at its general meeting held on 3rd inst.

The resolutions run as follows:—(1) Milk contract will be made with the hotelkeepers and shopkeepers for a period of four months, while it was always contracted for a period of twelve months. (2) Price of milk has been fixed Rs. 16 per maund. (3) Any hotel-keeper who purchases milk at market rate shall have to pay one rupee more per maund on the current market rate. (4) The cooly charges for supplying milk to the hotel-keepers have also been increased and now fixed annas two per vessel. (5) Hotel-keepers are bound to take milk from the same milk merchant from whom they had been supplied so far. If any milk merchant acts contrary to this, he will be removed from the Milch Cattle Owners' Association and further more restrictions will be laid down upon him.

After discussing the threatening attitude of the Cattle-owners, the Association formed a sub-committee of five members, Syed Altaf Husain, Suleman Aliji, Syed Mustafa Syed Murtuza, Ali Mohamed Hilal and K. Khusru Irani, to approach the Government, Corporation, Municipality and other public bodies and concert measures to maintain milk price at reasonable level.

It has also been brought to the notice of the Association that some of the hotel-keepers have increased the rate of tea, to which this association does not agree. Members are advised not to enter into any new agreement with milk merchants, and the rate of tea should not be increased, till further instructions.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' DAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

International Students' Day, November 17. will be observed in all countries as a day for remembering the savage destruction of universities, libraries and schools in every country which has fallen a prey to the Nazis and their associates in the Axis, announces the International Students Council, London.

The actual date of November 17 is the anniversary of the closing of the Czechoslovak University in 1939.—A. P.

Cotton Textile Panel Conference

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The "United Press" understands that the Commerce Member to the Government of India will convene a Cotton Textile Panel Conference at New Delhi on December 2, to tackle the problem of cloth for the civilian population, which is becoming acute every day.—United Press.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh of Lucknow has been elected by the unanimous vote of the Provincial Indian Christian Associations, the president of the next session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians. to be held at Hyderabad (Dn.) on the 31st Dec., 1942, and 1st Jan., 1943.

"War Is Result Of Negation Of Co-operation"

Professor Kaji's Speech At Co-operators' Day Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the All-India Co-operators' Day meeting at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute to-day, Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji said that the acceptance of the co-operative principle in its widest sense was the only panacea for the world's ills today. There would be no more fights if humanity believed in the principle—all for each and each for all—a principle which was the basis of the co-operative movement.

The meeting was attended by a large number of representatives of Co-operative Societies. The Co-operators' Day celebrations commenced with the hoisting of the Co-operative Flag over the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Building. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Vaikunth Mehta read the messages from Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Madhavlal Bhat and Mr. Jal Engineer, wishing the co-operators complete success.

In the course of his presidential speech, Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, said that the All-India Co-operative Institute which owed its inception to the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas had, therefore, sought the approval of the International Co-operative Alliance for fixing the day in November when the peasantry was free. Co-operators in every Indian province had met once a year since 1930.

NEGATION OF CO-OPERATION

"This war" said Prof. Kaji, "is the result of the negation of the co-operative principle." There would be no wars if only the world accepted the co-operative principle. All for each and each for all was the great doctrine which serves as the basis of co-operative movement. If humanity accepted this principle, there would be no more fights. Co-operation was an emphatic protest against exploitation which was the source of the present-day trouble.

Continuing, Prof. Kaji hoped that when the New Order came, humanity would accept the co-operative principle, not in its narrow sense but in the broadest sense which would mean co-operation between class and class, nation and nation.

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

Referring to the progress of the movement in India, Prof. Kaji said that there was a feeling that the co-operative credit movement had failed in our country. He was not in a position to say whether it had failed or succeeded. But he could certainly assert that it had served a very useful purpose. The movement had latterly turned its attention to marketing and thereby rendered great assistance to the farmer. Talking in war terminology, Prof. Kaji said that the movement had been of a defensive value to the farmer all these years. The offensive had been started recently and there was no doubt that the Indian peasant would stand to gain by it.

While co-operative credit seemed to have failed in the rural areas, co-operative stores had failed in the urban tracts. Prof. Kaji said that he for one had no illusions about stores in urban areas. The temperament of the Indian buyer was different from that of the European buyer. The Indian buyer would walk a mile or two if he could find the commodity cheaper there than at a nearby stall.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Referring to Land mortgage banking, Prof. Kaji said that this was an experiment fraught with great possibilities. A very useful purpose would be served by devoting the resources of these banks to improvement of agriculture instead of merely resting content with liquidation of old debts of agriculturists. The scheme of co-operative insurance too had great possibilities.

The meeting next passed the resolution of the International Co-operative Alliance moved by Prf. S. G. Beri and supported by Messrs. N. P. Bhagat, J. N. Reuben and P. C. Diwanji, Mr. K. J. Dubash proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Earlier in the day, Prof. Kaji inaugurated the Bombay Co-operators' Education Committee which is intended to impart co-operative education and conduct propaganda in the city and suburbs.

Ishwarlal in "Chandni" at Opera House.

MEHBOOB STARTS WORK

Veena Starred In "Najma"

The Muhurat of Mehboob Productions' maiden picture "Najma" was performed by Mr. A. D. Shroff, Financial Adviser, Tata Sons, Limited, in the presence of distinguished guests when Veena, stepped into the set at 3 p. m. on Friday the 6th November, 1942 in Sound Stage No. 3 of Central Studios at Tardeo, Bombay.

Ceremonies over, the guests numbering over five hundred, moved to the spacious auditorium of the New Sound Stage where they were treated to light refreshments.

Producer Mehboob's function was unique in so far as so many eminent financiers, distributors, producers and artistes graced the occasion with their presence. Among the artistes present were to be noticed: Veena, Mehtab, Sardar Akhtar, Yeshodhara Katju, Motilal, Kumar, Mazhar Khan, Sheikh Mukhtar and Harish.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Producer Mehboob appeared to be quite happy because of his good fortune in securing so beautiful an artiste as Veena for his first offering "Najma" after his recent failure to sign up Naseem.

Sohrab Modi Starts 'Prithvi Vallabh'

The man who has made film history with historical pictures, Producer-Director, Sohrab Modi, launched one more historical theme in the sets at the Minerva Studio on Monday last. The picture is "Prithvi Vallabh", which is the subject of the celebrated novel of the same name by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Neena in "Ek Raat" at Lamington.

SUN ART PICTURES

Mr. Luhar's New Concern

Mr. Chimanlal Luhar, B. Sc., is an old-timer, and looking to his past record, one cannot expect him to be resting on his oars. This is again borne out by his latest venture after he left Prakash Pictures.

Mr. Luhar has recently started an independent concern under the name of "Sun Art Pictures." The first production, "School Master", which is well under way, may be taken as an earnest of the big achievements that may be expected of him in future. His "Station Master" was a very successful venture in handling and popularising an out-of-the-way but interesting theme. And he has imparted the same touch of novelty more effectively to his "School Master." In a way, it has a wider appeal than the other, for it touches the common experience of all people in their earlier days which are usually the happiest period of their lives.

Radio Highlights From 15th To 21st November

On Sunday the 15th November, Narayanrao Vyas, the popular musician will give a rendering of Gaud-Sarang, Malhar, Pilu, Adana and Kamaj. Roshanara Begum will give a recital of classical music, Thumri, Ghazals and Dadra.

On the 17th Sawai Gandharva will give an exposition of classical music. A recital of Marathi pads will be broadcast by Indumati Chaubal.

Shamla Mazgaonkar will sing a few songs set in Asawari, Puria and Shudh-Kalyan on the 28th. She will be followed by Latafat Husain who will give classical music.

On the 19th Rasiklal H. Pandya will give a solo recital on the Sitar. V. N. Kagalkar will sing Bhimpalas and Miya Malhar.

Jahanara Kajjan will be on the air again on Friday the 20th; Vilayat Husain will give a recital of songs composed in Basant, Bageshri and Bahar.

PLAYS AND FEATURES

"Sati" is an interesting play in Gujarati written by D. D. Thakkar and it will be put on the air by Air Artists at 10.00 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th.

A featurized version of the Marathi novel, "Ushahkal" by Hari Narayan Apte will be produced by Air Artists in two instalments. The first part will be broadcast at 10.00 p. m. on the 19th.

A talk in Marathi on "Hindu Law Reform"—"The task of a Legislator" will be given by Raj Ratna V. V. Joshi on the 17th.

In the interesting Gujerati series "Light and Bright" Premshanker H. Bhatt will describe the life and works of the great writer Navalram in a talk on the 19th.

In the entertaining series of interviews conducted in Hindustani, entitled "Ap Se Milye" Dewan Sharar will interview Prithviraj the versatile screen actor, before the microphone on the 16th. Prithviraj will give listeners interesting

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

RADIO AND WIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LAHORE.

declared an interim dividend of 5% tax Free on its ordinary shares in July, 1942. Their manufacture of Headphones is meeting a keen market demand. A good final dividend is expected in December, 1942. A few shares are still availabie at par i.e. Rs. 2|8 per share as application money and Rs. 2|8|- as allotment money.

Apply to the Manager,
RADIO & WIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HALL ROAD, LAHORE.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 7, 1999
Muslim: Jilkad 5, 1361
Parsi: Khordad 12, 1312.
Sunrise: 7-48 a.m. Sunset: 6-59 p.m.
Hightide: 5-00, 17-20. Lowtide: 11-40, 23-16.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Hudson's Bay" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
MINERVA—"Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Meenakshi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Dnyaneshwar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ankh Michaoli" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Pardon My Sarong" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Washington Melodrama" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South American George" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Muqabla" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Ride 'em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
APOLLO—"Musafir" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pardesi" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Rai Saheb" 4, 7 and 9-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
AURORA—"Man About Town" 4 and 6-30
LAMINGTON—"Ek-Raat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Zavar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m
ROXY—"Mera Gaon" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Damaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Vasant Sena" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Churiyan" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
STRAND—"Singapore Woman" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: An exhibition of Soviet Posters, paintings, cartoons and statistical, charts is being held by the Friends of the Soviet Union at Fitwalla Hall (near David Sassoon Mill) Elphinstone Road Station and will be kept open daily between 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) till the 18th instant. To-day (Sunday) it will remain open between 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

MEETING FOR RELIEF TO CYCLONE VICTIMS: A meeting of the Bengali Residents of Bombay will be held at the Anglo-Bengali High School, Naigaum, Dadar, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider the question of rendering relief to the cyclone-stricken people of Midnapore.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: A condolence meeting of the Saraswati Amateurs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at 19/20 Block, Mohan Building, Forjet Hill, to condole the death of Mr. B. B. Shanker Rao.

P. P. NURSING ASSOCIATION: The general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at Ramwadi Temple Hall at 9-30 a.m. for election of office-bearers.

DADAR HINDU SABHA: The annual general meeting of the Sabha will be held at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North) Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL: A general meeting of past students of the Marwari Vidyalaya High School will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (I.S.T.) to adopt the draft constitution of "Past Students' Association" and to elect office-bearers, etc.

"GREATER BOMBAY BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS": Under Affiliation to the Provincial Badminton Association, the Woodland Sports Club of Mahim will stage their third Open Championship Tournament which will commence at their Open Club Courts on Thursday (19th instant). Entries are invited for the Men's Singles and Doubles, the Women's Singles and Doubles, and the Mixed Doubles Events, and will be received at the Club premises, "Hilla House" Mahim Bazar Cross Road, until 8 p.m., Monday (16th instant)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Transmission time on telegrams to Karachi and its adjacent area is now normal. Telegrams to Agra, Madras, Calcutta and their adjacent areas are still subject to serious delay due to line disturbances.

INDIAN MUSIC AT MATUNGA: A concert of Indian music organised by Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle Bandstand, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. M. Hindlekar.

CHANDRAMUKHI KAVACH

Young and ambitious persons, who want to secure their Objects in life, should not lose this Great Opportunity A Great Yogi has prepared for the benefit of Humanity, with sacred Mantras, on the auspicious night of KALICHAUDAS, only a limited number of 101 Talisman (Kavach-Tavij) each being specially prepared, for a specific person and object, such as for securing success in:—EXAMINATION, SERVICE, LOVE, MARRIAGE, BUSINESS, and for FIGHTING OUT EVIL SPIRITS, DISEASE, AND ENEMY. Needy persons who are desirous of getting the benefit of this Unique Talisman, should remit with their order Rs. 3/3/- plus As. 7/- postage, with their name, address and the Object for which a particular Talisman is required, clearly in English, at the first opportunity, to avoid disappointment, quantity being limited.

Raj Narain, Narahi, LUCKNOW.

BOMB BURSTS IN CLASS ROOM

One Mill On Strike In Celebration Of Jawahar's Birthday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day being the birthday of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, one city mill remained closed for the day and four mills are working with partial complements.

BOMB BURSTS IN CLASS ROOM

A crude bomb which was placed in the class room of the New Bharda High School exploded this morning. It is learnt that nobody was injured and no arrests have been made.

ALLEGED STEALING OF VALUABLES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alex Bastion, was arrested on Friday on suspicion of having stolen jewellery, cash and clothing collectively valued at Rs. 1008 from the house of his employer K. P. de Bara a resident of Colaba.

He was produced at the Esplanade Court, this morning and granted bail.

4 SENTENCED UNDER DEFENCE RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Malati Shantidas Askuran Shah, and Mr. Pravin Mangaldas Shah, who were arrested yesterday at the Stock Exchange, for picketing, were sentenced to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, to fines of Rs. 150 or 2 months' R. I. in default.

B. K. Golup and S. G. Jambulkar who were arrested at the junction of Harvey and Gamdevi Roads for collecting an assembly on August 30, were to-day sentenced by the same Magistrate to two months' R. I. and fines of Rs. 150 each, or in default further imprisonment of 3 months' each.

Young Artists' Musical Soiree

The concert arranged by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala at the C. J. Hall on Thursday evening fully justified itself on the score of musical entertainment, and needed no apology. The young artists got a chance of exhibiting their talents and the audience received a pleasant evening's entertainment.

At the end Mrs. Sabavala announced that the evening's concert had landed in the goodly amount of Rs. 3,000.

Priority For Foodstuffs

The public was informed last week that the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways would continue to give a general priority to the movement of foodstuffs including sugar and salt until further notice. It is now informed that the Government of India has arranged for all other Railways to continue to give similar general priority to the movement of foodstuffs during the month of November.

Merchants and importers are, therefore, advised to take full advantage of the preference and book all consignments of foodstuffs awaiting transport.

Lovji Cama Inter-School Elocution

The Lovji Cama Inter-School Elocution Competition will be held this year at the University Convocation Hall on November 28 at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. The competition is open to all the high schools of Bombay, which are affiliated to the University and each school is allowed to send two of its representatives who will be allowed to speak for seven minutes each on any para, poem, passage, or speech selected by him or her from any standard author of the period between 1875 to 1942. Any speech banned by the Government will not be allowed to be reproduced. Entries must reach one of the Jt. Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. K. J. Masani, 135, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on or before the 18th instant, with a fee of Re. 1 only.

DECCAN AMATEURS' CLUB: An extraordinary general meeting of the above Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at 'Dhuru Hall' Dadar.

"GOPASHTMI" MEETING: Under the auspices of the Samaj Seva Mandal, the Hindu Mahasabha (Suburban) and Hindu Hitrakshak Mandal and other associations, a "Gopashtmi" meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), where cow-worship will be held and the owners of best cows will be awarded prizes. It will be held at 10-30 (N.S.T.) at Military Road, Vankola (near Hanuman Temple).

VED-KATHA: Pt. Chandrakantji will deliver a public lecture on "Ved-Katha" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE, DADAR: Swami Gauriswarananda will conduct a class on the last message of Sri Krishna (from Bhagwatam) at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: The New Season of the Lodge will open today (Sunday) with a public lecture on "Theosophy, the Eternal Wisdom" at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, NOV. 15.

DELHI I—Programme.
338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Geet aur Bhajan. 5-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-15 Karim Khan. 5-30 Manubai. 5-50 Kalyani Burman. 6 Ustad Bundu Khan. 6-45 Lachhi Ram. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 S. Basu. 7-25 Rubaiyat-i-Josh. 7-30 Programme parade. 7-40 Bhajan Lal. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 The war—its origins and aims. 8-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Karim Khan. 10 Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major. 10-45 Lachhi Ram.

Bombay I—Programme
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

3 a.m. National Orchestra. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Light selection. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Melodious melodies. 9-30 Saleh Mohammed. 9-50 Narayanrao Vyas. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-10 N. S. Patankar. 11-30 Newsplay. 11-45 Venubai Devasthali. 12-5 p. m. Saleh Mohammed. 12-25 Amritlal. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Roshanara Begum. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 N. S. Patankar. 5-25 Air Quartet. 5-35 Venubai Devasthali. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Narayanrao Vyas. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Rameshwari recital. 7 G. S. Yellapurkar. 7-15 N. S. Patankar. 7-30 Gujarati garbas. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Roshanara Begum. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 Newsplay. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Armas Jarnefelt. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme
49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bhaygeets. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 G. G. Kharadkar. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)
5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.
89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Mirabai Bhajan. 7-55 Puria on Sarangi. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Narayanrao Vyas. 9-40 Saleh Mohammed. 9-50 Venuba Devasthali. 10 Roshanara Begam.

SARANG AND FIREMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Orders were passed on Friday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, in which, Moris and Muffizur Rehman, the Sarang of the ship "S. S. Pasha" and Farid Miya, the fireman of the said ship, were committed to Sessions by Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on charge of attempting to murder one Abdul Rehman Aslam. The Advocate-General appeared before Hon. Mr. Justive Divatia and entered 'nolle prosequi'. Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. A. S. Kably, defended the accused. The accused were discharged and acquitted.

It was alleged that the accused and the complainant were working on the ship "S. S. Pasha". Accused No. 1 was the Sarang of the ship and the complainant was working under him. The Sarang, it is alleged, wanted bribe from the complainant so that he may give him less work. Complainant refused to give him anything and so they were on inimical terms. Both the accused on 4th July, 1942 at midnight getting a chance picked up the complainant from the deck of the ship and it is alleged threw him into the sea. The sea was very rough that night. The arrest of the accused were brought about by the Yellow Gate Police.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 14.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 10/11/42.

Allahabad 86 62 0, Bombay 89 77 0, Calcutta 85 72 0, Cawnpore 85 58 0, Cuttack 83 69 0, Darjeeling 62 44 0, Delhi 87 56 0, Dehra Dun 79 54 0, Jacobabad 92 61 0, Karachi 84 73 0, Lahore 86 54 0, Lucknow 87 59 0, Madras 84 73 0, Nagpur 86 11 0, Patna 86 17 0, Peshawar 84 56 0, Shillong 69 51 0, Simla 62 47 0.—A. P.

Soviet Exhibition

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

We all admire the superb patriotism and heroism of Soviet Russia. It has been a marvel of the modern world. To obtain some idea of the vast progress made by that brave nation in all walks of life, educational, agricultural industrial, commercial, social etcetra, please pay a visit to the Exhibition organised by the friends of the Soviet Union at the Fithwalla Hall, near the David Sassoon Mill, opposite the Elphinstone road station. It will be open upto the 18th inst. and the visiting hours are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

There are a number of charts, also Wall Newspapers, showing the marvellous progress of Soviet Russia in all directions; and there are Young Friends, who explain all details to the visitors. All nationalists will do well to visit this show.

Free Press Diwali Supplement

The "Free Press Journal" has brought out a Film Supplement on the occasion of the Diwali. It is attractively got up and it contains a number of topical articles on various film subjects which will prove of interest to film-makers as much as film-goers. Mr. T. S. Mahadev, the editor of the supplement, deserves credit for the varied and nourishing fare he has provided for his readers.

No Shortage of Coins at the SUPER for "MAMAJI"

MARRIAGE-LAUGH-RIOT for Non-stop 155 Minutes! LALITA PAWAR in the First Comedy-Role of her life in

'Royal'-Release No. 17 "MAMAJI"

'CHANDRA' Chitra
Starring:
LALITA PAVAR, NANDREKAR, JEEVAN, YAKUB, LEELA, MARUTI, MALATI
Direction: N. VYAS
Music: BALI
Camera: KUKADE

SIXTH popular WEEK

Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Sunday MORNING at 10.

SUPER

Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30 p.m.
New Charni Road.

2ND WEEK

LIVELY, AMUSING AND EFFECTIVE!

See & Hear SADHONA BOSE IN

MEENAKSHI

NEW THEATRES' NEWEST with NAJAM, K. C. DEY, etc.

KRISHNA

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 P.M.,
Sat., Sun. at 2 p.m.

6th WEEK

RANJIT'S

Inspiring Social

CHANDNI

Khurshid & Ishwarlal

Director:

JAYANT DESAI

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sunday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

3RD WEEK

INCOMPARABLE SAINT-PICTURE Ever Produced!

Unity Productions' Devotional Document!

BHAKTA KABIR

Direction: MR. R. SHARMA
Starring: MEHTAB, MAZHAR, BHARAT BHUSHAN, etc.

MINERVA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 12-45 p.m.
(A Bharat Pictures' Release).

Central Finances

13 Crores Of Deficit

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

A statement has been published to-day showing provisional figures of the Central Government's Receipts and Disbursements during the year 1941-42.

The total Revenue during the year amounted to 134 crores, after taking into account the contribution from Railways (20 crores), the net surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department (3-1|2 crores) and payments to provinces of their share of income-tax (7-1|2 crores), while the total Expenditure amounted to 147-1|4 crores, of which 104 crores was on Defence Services. The net Revenue deficit is thus 13-3|4 crores against 17-1|4 crores, shown in the Revised estimates.

There was an increase of 52 crores under floating debt which was mainly due to the financing of the repayment of Sterling Debt. —A. P.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

Assigned To Commerce Member's Portfolio

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

A "communique" states:

The Governor-General in Council has given most careful consideration to the growing difficulties of the food situation within the country. On a careful examination of the situation, it is clear that it is essential in the present circumstances that a separate department should be constituted for the purpose and entrusted with the task of studying future requirements with a view to the forward planning of production and of ensuring the equitable distribution of available supplies.

The Governor-General has, therefore, approved the establishment of a separate department of food under a Secretary to Government. The new department will take over administration of all measures for control over prices, supply and distribution of foodstuffs and for the procurement and purchase of the requirements of the army, which are at present the concern of the Commerce Department and Supply Department respectively. The Governor-General has assigned the new department of food to the Portfolio of the Hon Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Commerce Member of the Government of India.—A. P.

Danger Of Fissiparous Tendencies

Maharashtra University Should Not Become A Marathi University, Says Dr. Belvalkar

The Maharashtra University Committee examined some more witnesses at a sitting in the University Office, on Saturday afternoon, Sir Raghunath Paranjpe presiding.

Other members of the committee present were: Mr. B. G. Jagtap, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Kader Sarfaraz, Dr. John MacKenzie and Mr. G. B. Jathar, Member Secretary.

Professors D. D. Vadekar and S. V. Kogekar of Sangli had presented a joint memorandum and were examined together. They stated that a time had come when the work of the Bombay University could, with advantage, be shared by additional universities. They did not feel that the establishment of a separate Maharashra University would in any way weaken the sentiment of national unity. If anything, it might foster those forces which tended to emphasise such a sentiment.

They thought that the two main functions of the proposed university was to promote an intensive study of Maharashtra life in all its aspects and the progressive provision of instruction through the medium of Marathi.

Dr. S. K. Belvalkar of Poona thought that the fear that regional universities might promote fissiparous tendencies was not altogether imaginary. He thought that this tendency might also be accentuated by adopting Marathi as the exclusive medium of instruction. A Maharastra University, he suggested, should not be allowed to become a purely Marathi University.

He advocated the adoption of a system prevalent at Harvard where subjects are grouped under major heads of Arts and Science and thrown into convenient Courses and Half-Courses, graduation requiring the completion of 18 full Courses.

Dr. S. R. Tawde said that all education upto Intermediate should be considered secondary education and should be left to schools. The higher secondary schools would teach upto the Present Intermediate Examination or the New University Matriculation which would be the qualifying examination for entrance to the University.

Drs. A. S. Paranjpye, V. R. Khanolkar and G. M. Kurulker constituting the Editorial Board of "Vaidyak" had submitted a memorandum, particularly dealing with medical education. The two first named doctors appeared before the Committee. The substance of their evidence was that it would be possible within a very short time to impart medical instruction entirely in Marathi or Hindustani. The proposed University should have a faculty of medicine and run a college and conduct a hospital attached to it. They could not agree with the claim that the Indian systems of medicine were perfect. They, however, proposed the establishment of an institute for the critical study of Ayurvedic literature and for the testing of its theories by scientific methods. Questioned regarding Unani, they said that a similar method should be adopted about it.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN COMMERCE DEPT.

To Be Announced As Sequel To Creation Of Food Department

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

It is understood that some change in the higher personnel of the Secretariat of the Commerce Department will be announced soon consequent on the creation of the Department of Food, which has been assigned to Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S. at present Establishment Officer in the Central Government has been appointed Secretary of the new Food Department with Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar I.C.S. the Wheat Commissioner as Joint Secretayr.

The question of appointment of a Liaison Officer to keep effective touch between the Commerce, the Supply, the War Transport and the Education, Health, Land Departments, is now under consideration.

This step is necessitated because of the food problem growing in magnitude and complexity due to the requirements of the army.

The Liaison Officer will be under the Commerce Member and will work under his direction.

He will have the rank of Joint Secretary and it is believed that the incumbent of the new office will be one of the deputy secretaries in the Commerce Department.—A.P.

Indian Railway Conference Association To Meet On Nov. 20

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13

The next annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in New Delhi on Friday, November 20, and subsequent days.

Mr. G. C. Laughton, General Manager of B. B. and C. I. Railway, the President of the Association will preside. Sir Edward Benthal, Member, War Transport Department, will address the Conference on the opening day.

A. R. P. Instructor's Course

Lectures on A.R.P. Instructor's Course of the St. John Ambulance Association will be delivered By. Mr. C. G. Vakil, Advocate, under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas at the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, corner of Esplanade Maidan from the 17th November, at 6-30 p.m. The Class will meet every Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. The course consists of 12 lectures on General and Local Organisation of AR.P. Services, incendiary bomb control, Protection against high explosive bombs. First Aid treatment of injuries caused by high Explosive and incendiary bombs War Gases, nature of gas casualties, and their treatment, personal and collective protection, casualties organisation, respirator drill, etc., fully illustrated with charts, diagrams, models, expidiascope etc. The class is open to all including women. Names of intending ladies and gentlemen are being registered on personal application at the Lady Willingdon Building every evening from 6 to 7 p.m.

BENGAL CYCLONE HAVOC

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

An official statement of the havoc caused by the cyclone of October 16 in the district of Midnapore and 24-Parganas and the measures so far adopted by Government was made in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day by the Revenue Minister Mr. P. N. Banerjee.

There was a heavy loss of human lives—the present estimate being not less than 10,000 persons in the Midnapore District and 1,000 in the 24-Parganas District. In the five coastal Thanas of the Midnapore District there were according to the 1931 census, 103,613 occupied houses (i.e. families) with a population of 5,56,125 persons. In nearly the whole of this area practically all the huts have been destroyed and at least 75 per cent of the cattle has perished. Assuming that each house had an average three huts and 80 per cent of the families had on an average one head of plough-cattle or milch cattle—we find that nearly three lakhs of huts and 60,000 heads of cattle have been destroyed in the belt alone. In the seven remaining Thanas of the Tamluk and Contai sub-divisions and thirteen other Thanas of the Sardar and Ghatal sub-divisions, there were over four lakhs of occupied houses with nearly twenty lakhs of people. Even at a moderate estimate about four lakhs of huts must have been blown down in this area and the death roll of cattle also should be about 15,000.

Seven lakhs of huts have been destroyed making over fifteen lakhs of people homeless and nearly 75,000 heads of plough and milch cattle have perished.

Mr. Banerjee then explained in detail the Government proposals for giving relief.

The statement was made in connection with an adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. Nur Ahmed (Muslim League opposition) in which he sought to raise a discussion on the question of "failure" of Government to take timely steps for the relief of the people in the two districts.

The members of the Ministerialist Party and of the European group objected to leave being granted to Mr. Ahmed to move his motion on the ground that it was not worthwhile to discuss the matter after the detail statement of the Revenue Minister. As the requisite number of members did not rise to support the leave being granted, the motion fell through.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

BIRLAS' DONATION FOR CYCLONE RELIEF

CUTTACK, Nov. 12.

Birla Brothers have donated cloth worth Rs. 10,000 for distribution among cyclone stricken people of North Balasore District.—A. P.

NEW NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER

Eastern Newspaper Society To Ask For Clarification

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Regarding the new Newsprint Control Order apparently permitting unsold returns by News Agents and bookstalls upto five per cent. the "Associated Press" is informed by the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society that the society is asking for clarification.

It is considered that some ambiguity may exist, as newspapers had in general approved of Government's previous order abolishing returns, which in the present newsprint famine seems very necessary, and News Agents had learnt to accommodate themselves to it.

Also on all previous occasions, the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society had been consulted regarding such matters and notified earlier of impending changes. —A. P.

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COLOURED PULP BOARDS
ARE NOW BEING PRODUCED BY US
Ready Stocks Available
Enquiries invited
ORIENT PAPER MILLS LTD.
8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE
CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:
KEDARNATH SINGHEE & Co.,
250, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

LET THERE NOT BE LIGHT!

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has issued an order under the Defence of India Rules restricting and rationing electric power. There will be no public street lighting after 10-30 p.m. from Monday November 16th. On full moon day and three days before and three days after that except under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. No cinema shall consume electric energy after 9-15 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays. All lighting and fans in public rooms in hotels, restaurants and clubs shall be cut off not later than 10 p.m. except on one specfied day in each week.

Domestic consumption of electricity will be reduced by 25 per cent under certain conditions.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE SEVERELY CRITICISED

78 Persons Acquitted By Benares Special Magistrate

BENARES, Nov. 14.

Seventy-eight persons in two batches were acquitted on appeal by the Special Judge of Benares setting aside the judgment of a Special Magistrate who had sentenced one of the accused persons to seven years' R. I. and the others to six years' R. I. each. All the acquitted persons were charged with looting of Government property attack Government servants and cutting of telegraph and telephone wires.

In acquitting them the Special Judge severely criticised the Judgement of the lower court.—A. P.

Red Shirts Arrested

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13.

Twelve Redshirts came to the Sessions Court in Peshawar on Friday and were arrested.

It is reported from tank that courts are being picketed there for the last four days.—A. P.

ARRESTS & TRIALS OF RED SHIRTS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

Red Shirts repeated their march towards the courts on Wednesday and Thursday. They were taken to the police lines and arrested.

A Special Magistrate is holding trials of Red Shirts in the Peshawar Central Jail. Many of the convicted persons have been transferred to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail.—A. P.

Five Years' R. I. For August Disturbances

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. V. B. Sarwate, Special Judge, in the case launched in connection with the disturbances at Saoner in Nagpur District in the second week of August in which fifteen persons were accused of burning and destroying the Saoner Railway Station.

The Special Judge found seven accused guilty and sentenced them to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, and remaining eight accused have been acquitted.—United Press.

SURAT COLLEGE PICKETED

SURAT, Nov. 14.

Picketing was resorted to by student demonstrators in front of the M. T. B. College this morning. Two girls have been arrested for picketing, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PREJUDICED LEAFLETS

KURNOOL, Nov. 13.—Mr. Subba Rao, a Congress worker, has been sentenced to six months' R. I. under the D. I. R. for alleged distribution of prejudicial leaflets—United Press

World Lightweight Champ. Gives Up Boxing

PATERSON (New JERSEY), November 14.

The President of the United States National Boxing Association Mr. A. B. E. Green announced here on Friday that Sammy Angott, world lightweight champion had notified the Association that he has decided to retire from the ring.—Reuter.

Extensive Police Searches In Calcutta

Three Days' Suspension Order Served On 'Jugantar'

CALCUTTA, Noyember 14.

The Government of Bengal have passed an order under the Defence of India Rules on the Editor and Printer of "Jugantar", a vernacular daily, directing them to suspend publication of the paper for three days from the date of service of the order for its editorial of November 4 dealing on the Cyclone in Midnapore.—United Press.

POLICE SEARCHES

The special Branch Police searched to-day the residence of Mrs Labanya Prabha Datta and seized certain papers.

The police later took a statement from Mrs. Datta.

Four other places in the City were also searched by the police to-day.—A. P.

Externment Order On Communists

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 13.

Two members of the Bengal Communist Party (Messrs. Biswanath Mukherji and Binay Ghose) have been served with externment orders, under the Defence of India Rules, on their arrival at Chittagong.—A. P.

Congress Flags Seized In Sylhet

SYLHET, Nov. 13.

One young man has been arrested at Biswanath (Sylhet) in connection with setting fire at the Biswanath Thana.

Another young man has been arrested at Dakshmingarh, four miles from Sylhet town, for Alleged cutting telegram wire and attempting to destroy a bridge.

The police searched a large number of houses, including the Karmi Bhawan and the Karera Harijan Dispensary in Kulaura, Chakapan and Jaychandi (Sylhet). Some Congress flags were seized from one of these places.—A. P.

Lathi Charge In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Four boys were arrested while distributing unauthorised leaflets in the Maskati cloth market where some shops were open for 'moorat.'

At this time, servants of the merchants came out with lathis, and stones were thrown at the police. In the 'melee' that ensued, one constable was severely injured and removed to hospital. The police resorted to a lathi charge as a result of which three persons were injured. One shot was also fired to disperse the crowd.

The furniture of two Municipal schools was damaged and records were torn. One Municipal servant was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

POSTAL DELIVERY SUSPENDED IN CERTAIN WARDS

The Postmaster of the Head Post Office has notified that deliveries of postal letters and articles in certain wards of the city have been suspended, and that the residents of those localities should enquire for their letters from the nearest Post Office.

It is understood that this step has been taken on account of the molestation of postmen in certain localities.—United Press.

Gijubhai Mohanlal Desai Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

SANKHEDA, Nov. 13.

To-day early in the morning an attempt was made to hoist National flag on Gujrati school. Police snatched it away.

In the morning Syt. Gijubhai Mohanlal Desai was arrested at his residence. His houses were searched.

There is a 'Hartal' in the city to-day.

On the New Year's day National flag was hoisted on the top of "Parabdi." Attempts to lead processions were made. It is also reported on the 10th last somebody hoisted a flag on English A. V. School.

Arrests And Convictions In Karnatak

HUBLI, Nov. 14.

Seventeen persons have been arrested for rmoving a culvert in Siddapur Taluka. North Canara District. Narayan Gangappa Hegade Haragi Bhadram was sentenced to eight months' R. I.

The property belonging to Shivaram Manjaya Higade has been taken possession of by the police, as he did not present himself in time before the Magistrate according to a warrant issued against him. The properties belonging to Ramappa Hegade, Narayan Hegade and Ganapati Hegade have also been taken possession of for the same offence.

Shripadrao Shevade, a landlord and banker of Kalghatgi, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Padmavati Magadi, daughter of V. V. Patil, has been arrested in Hubli under the Defence of India Rules.

Vimal Gulvadi was sentenced on another charge to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo two months' imprisonment for reading out objectionable matter in the Dharwar Sub-Judge's court.—United Press.

Bhil Seva Mandal Workers Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Nov. 11.

Two life-workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Messrs. Sukhdev Trivedi and Dahyabhai G. Naik were arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Act. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, was present at the time of the arrest.

Summary Trial For Students

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Fifteen out of 16 student picketers, arrested yesterday while picketing at local colleges, were summarily tried under the Criminal Law Amendment Act by the City Magistrate today.

The Magistrate fined them Rs. 75 with the option of three months' imprisonment each. The accused included three girls.—A. P.

TWO CONGRESSMEN RE-ARRESTED

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

Mr. Siroomal, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Hundraj and Mr. Wadhumal, President and Secretary respectively of the Larkana Congress Committee, who were arrested on November 10 last were served with orders under the D. I. R. directing them not to leave the Nandero Municipal limits.

It is reported that they informed a Magistrate that they were leaving the Municipal limits, and arrived at Larkana, where they were rearrested. They are being challaned for the defiance of the above order.

PICKETING OF KARACHI COLLEGES: FOUR ARRESTED

When after two days of normal working, the colleges opened this morning the students, both boys and girls, picketed all the four colleges.

The police who were on the spot took into custody 12 picketers including 3 girl students. So far, no arrest has been effected at the Law College though it is also being picketed.

Six more picketers including a girl student have been arrested, bringing the total of arrests to 18 at all the four colleges.

It is understood that the students have demanded of the college authorities to withdraw the police who are guarding the colleges.—A. P.

Red Cross Ambulance Bogies Burnt

PATNA, Nov. 13.

Two second class bogies attached to the stationary Red Cross Ambulance train at Dinapore were burnt by fire on Tuesday night.

Fire was discovered at midnight when the railway trailer pump was requisitioned. Before it could be operated, the bogies were seriously damaged.

Two other bogies suffered minor damages. The cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

COLLECTIVE FINES IN DARBHANGA

PATNA, Nov. 13.

Collective fines amounting to Rs. 3,93,500 have been imposed by the Government of Bihar on 44 villages in the Darbhanga District for being concerned according to a Bihar Gazette Extraordinary notification in unlawful activities prejudicial to the maintenance of Law and Order and Public safety.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE FINES

WARDHA, Nov. 13.

The District Magistrate of Wardha has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 500 on the inhabitants of Bhaiyapur Rithi village in Wardha tahsil for an act of sabotage involving the cutting of railway line within the village boundary.

NAGPUR, Nov. 13: The Provincial Government has by a notification declared the premises of the Electric Supply Company, Saugor, as a "protected" place.

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN

BURHANPUR, (C. P.), Nov. 13.

Following the failure of the office-bearers of the Burhanpur Municipality to end rowdyism on the part of students, the Director of Public Instruction has withdrawn recognition of the Robertson High School, Burhanpur, which is managed by the Municipality.—United Press.

NALWADI ASHRAM RAIDED

WARDHA, Nov. 14.

The Police raided Nalwadi Ashram and tannery and seized some spanners and other instruments.

Two persons who were taken into custody were released after a few hours.—A. P.

Explosions In Poona Colleges

POONA, Nov. 14.

Two explosions occurred, one in Fergusson College and the other in the Sir Parshram Bhau College, yesterday afternoon. No damage was caused nor anybody was injured.—United Press.

PROCESSIONISTS CONVICTED

POONA, Nov. 14.

Five out of the six persons who were arrested for taking out a procession at Chinchwad on October 25 were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The sixth, who is a minor, was let off with a warning.—A. P.

Sentence Reduced

POONA, Nov. 14.

In an appeal against the sentence of 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 passed by the lower court on Mr. V. N. Sathe on a charge of participating in a procession in defiance of the prohibitory orders and attempting to assault a police officer, the District and Sessions Judge, Poona, has reduced the sentence to six months' and remitted the fine—A. P.

Mission House Set On Fire

POONA, Nov. 14.

A report from Pandharpur states that the building wherein the Superintendent of the local Christ Mission Society was staying was set on fire as a result of which the entire building is stated to have been gutted.—A. P.

BELAPUR CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

POONA, Nov. 14.

Three Congress workers have been arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules in Belapur, according to a message from there.—A. P.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

MARCH
New York, Nov. 14

Previous closing	18.58
To-day's opening	18.60
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	18.64

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Nov. 14

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Nov. 14

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS
London, Nov. 14

Castorseeds Bombay November/December (£28 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta November/December (£23 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata November/December unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal November/December East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/4 quoted) closed West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (132 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, Nov. 14

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 14

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES
London, Nov. 14

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Nov. 14

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 43 1/8) dol 42 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 5/8) dol 26 1/8
United States Steel Common (dol 48 3/4) dol 49 3/4
United States Steel Preference (dol 111 1/4) dol 111 5/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The local Share Bazar was firm to-day with active buying. Extreme ease of money is inducing active investment support. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1715 and Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 351 Bombay Dyeing were placed at Rs. 1680. There was scarcity of scrips and undertone was good:

Quotations at 1-30 p.m. were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing	1685
Century	633
Central India	420
Kohinoors	654
Svadeshi	462
Simplex	266
Gokak	369
Ambica	453
New Great	365
Colaba	242
E. D. Sassoon	3/10
Gold Mohur	190
Broach Fine Counts	110
Tata Mill	66
Ahm. Advance	417
Finlay	325
Swan	305
Indore	835
Tata Steel Ordinary	351
Tata Steel Deferred	1715
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	139/8
Indian Iron	32/12
Steel Corporation	21/12
B. I. Corporation	6/1
Bombay Burma Old	315
Bombay Burma New	110
New Victoria Ordy	8/4
New Victoria Pref	12
Associated Cement	196
Scindia Steam Nvg	25/8
Western India Match	272
Tata Chemical Ordy	21/12
Tata Oil	80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The market was officially open to-day but business was being done privately at Rs. 302 for J.C.C. January.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 14.

London and New York silver and gold prices were unchanged. The local market was quietly steady. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 109/8 and forward at Rs. 106/8. Ready gold business was done at Rs. 65/12 and forward at Rs. 65/8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 13.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 13.

London gold fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 13.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£67 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£100 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 5/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£8 7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£68
National Bank of India	£30 1/4

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Nov. 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Nov-Dec quoted 26
Wheat Barletta Russo
Wheat South Australia Nov-Dec quoted 28

At Mahalaxmi

'So That's That' Wins Cheveley Handicap

FIRM FAVOURITES DISAPPOINT

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Only one firm favourite materialised in the card of nine events which were put down for action on the third day of the first winter meeting.

Capt. A. Swamvur's 'So That's That' won the Cheveley handicap from the much fancied Moot Law.

In the second division of the Lucknow Plate, the Gaekwar of Baroda's "Sabotage" scored by a big margin of seven lengths from "Tregenna." The winner went to the front from the flagfall and maintained several lengths' lead and had his rider not eased his mount in the straight, a record would have been established in the verdicts. The winner returned a handsome dividend of Rs. 118 and he was neglected because he failed as the raging favourite only last week under the guidance of Britt when he participated over six furlongs.

No jockey scored more than once while, among the trainers, Raymond was successful with a double.

The following are the results:—

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr E S Minzly's STAR BRILLIANT 9-0 Mull Singh	1
Mr Abid H Doctor's GOOD BOY 8-12 H Mahomed	2
Mr Agab Abdulla's MAMLUK 9-0 Faruq Shah	3
Mr T G Essajee's KHAZANCHI 9-2 Damodar	4

All ran.
Won by 6 lengths, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 10 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Badruddin.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja of Idar's HIGH LIGHTS 8-11 J Brace	1
Mrs. Marbeth's WINLAD 8-12 Evans	2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8-12 Marrable	3
Mr O Randall's TALK 8-10 West	4

All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 length.s
Time: 1 minute 58 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: N E Raymond.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr V Rosenthal's TRUEFIT 8-7 W Sibbritt	1
Mr F G Travers' WILLOW HERB 8-7 Marrable	2
H H the Prince of Berar's PRINCE SALEEM 8-7 Jadhav	3
H H the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's SILVER MEMORY 8-7 Rook	4

Not run: Fancy Dress and What a Lad.
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 45 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: N E Raymond.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt. A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-7 Britt	1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-13 Morley	2
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's HOT BUN II 7-7 West	3
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's DIAMOND RING 9-1 Evans	4

Not run: Marcheux.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: V V Powar.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major W H Kerr and Mr E C Forsyth's JUNKET 7-12 Marrable	1
Mr J D Banatwalla's FIROZ JUNG 8-0 B McQuade	2
Lt.-Col. C M Stewart's ICICLE 8-0 Sibbritt	3
Mr C A Murad's FIROUZE 9-2 Adley	4

Not run: Blue Steel and Dimples.
Won by Short head, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 34. Rs. 67 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: E C Forsyth.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SABOTAGE 8-9 Diab	1
Mr D G Hill's TREGENNA 8-6 Uttam Singh	2
Capt. W C Brodie's NIGHT REVELLER 8-0 Mull Singh	3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 7-11 Mohd. Khan	4

All ran.
Won by 7 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 58 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 33 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE ALARM 8-9 A Roberts	1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-11 Britt	2
Mr E P A Fernado's NIGHT SENTRY 8-0 Raffaele	3
Mr J Thompson's SOLMINT 9-0 Rook	4

Not run: Northern Lights.
Won by Short head, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 57 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 29 Rs. 21 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Capt. K P Jadhav.

THE TUNIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Yussuf Rajwan's FADILHAT AL GARB 9-2 Raffaele	1
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's JARIR 9-4 S Chavan	2
Mr A L J Talib's KING HILAL 7-9 Kheem Singh	3
Mr F Amarasuriya's ABJAR SU'AD 8-8 Sibbritt	4

Not run: Great Star, Kaid Saoud and Zamil al Iraq.
Won by Short head, 2 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 37 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56 Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 41.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Fatah's MEHJABIN 7-11 H Southey	1
Mr Abid H Doctor's ICELAND 8-9 S Meekings	2
Mr R J Sigtia's DIANA 8-12 Evans	3
Mr B M Goculdas' SUNRICH 8-9 B McQuade	4

All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 178 Places Rs. 39, Rs. 27 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

ALEC SEQUIERA CUP BILLIARDS

Leading Players In Action Next Week

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four players have been seeded in the Alec Sequiera Cup Handicap Billiards Tournament now going on at the Byculla Y. M. C. A. They are T. A. Contractor (holder, —220), Mansur Tyebjee (—250), M. G. Dixit, Poona Champion (—220) and G. A. Patgaonkar, winner of the War Fund Billiards Tournament (—210).

Other star players in the competition are A. Pinto-Phillips, an ex-winner (—200), C. J. Vigers (—210), Percy Edwards, Western India Champion (—210), A. K. Shakoor (—200), S. H. Lord (—180), M. Sofaer (—200) and J. S. Vigero (—210).

Three matches are being played every day, at 6 p.m., 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. respectively.

FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for the next three days:—

Monday: J. A. Scott (—50) v. F. L. Kirkhan (—60), 6 p.m.; T. A. Contractor (—220) v. W. Willis (—50), 8 p.m.; M Nissim (—150) v. C. Brodie (—65).

Tuesday: Dhalla (—120) v. M. A. Bhatkar (—50), 6 p.m.; B. Weetropp (—150) v. M. Sofaer (—200), 8 p.m.; J. Pearce (—50) v. M. H. Razrani (—130), 10 p.m.

Wednesday: M. G. Dixit (—220) v. H. Peermahomed (—80), 6 p.m.; R. Glover-wright (—75) v. I. M. Dalal (—100), 8 p.m.; Winner of the match at 6 p.m. v. R. K. Visanjee (—90) or P. A. D'Avoine (—75), 10 p.m.

CRICKET BOARD OF CONTROL

Important Changes Made In Existing Rules

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Several important changes in the existing rules of the Board of Control for Cricket in India were made by the Rules Revision Sub-Committee of the Board which met here yesterday at Hotel Connemara with Dr. P. Subbarayan, President, in the Chair.

Mr. P. Gupta from Bengal and Mr. H. N. Contractor from Bombay besides Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Hon. Secretary attended the meeting.

The Rule concerning the Membership, has now been completely redrafted provision having now been made to accord official status to the Inter-University Sports Board and the Cricket Club of India in the framework of the constitution of the Board as they are both All-India organisations.

MAJOR AND MINOR ASSOCIATIONS

In applying the principle of classifying the associations into "major" and "minor" associations, it has now been defined that a "major" association shall be one with at least 50 properly constituted clubs paying an annual subscription of Rs. 300 and a "minor" association must have at least 12 such clubs paying Rs. 200 annually. The special units, namely, University Board, Cricket Club of India and the Army Sports Control Board are to pay Rs. 150 annually.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Another important change that has been recommended is that the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer should now be elected from among the representatives and not from outside as hitherto done. The power to vote given to the Vice-Presidents has been recommended to be abolished, but the President may be elected from outside and shall continue to have a vote.

A new rule has been added which states 'inter alia' that no association shall be permitted to run any tournament or festival match in its area, in which clubs and or players will be taking part from the jurisdiction of another member without information to the member concerned and the board.—A.P.

Boy Scouts Defeat J. H. School In Scindia Hockey Tourney

GWALIOR, Nov. 12.

The match between Boy Scouts 'A' and Jiwaji Rao High School 'A', played last evening in the Scindia Hockey Tournament, was the centre of much local interest.

The Boy Scouts were lucky in scoring the first goal within a few minutes of the start and thus succeeded in destroying the equilibrium of the Jiwaji Rao High School team. The Scouts scored another goal through Garud who took advantage of a brilliant pass.

The Jiwaji School team made several good attempts which were frustrated by fractions of a second. After renewed attempts they scored through Talekar after half-time but by then it was too late to equalise. The Scouts wisely concentrated on defence and thus won the match by 2 goals to 1.

Majority In Favour Of Ranji Trophy

An appeal to all Member Associations to extend their full co-operation and support for the successful conduct of the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy has been issued by Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India.

Mr. Ranga Rao says:

The recommendation of the Bombay Cricket Association to abandon the Ranji Trophy for this year has been circulated to all associations for their views, and a majority of them have expressed themselves in favour of holding the All-India Championship this year, as usual.

It is needless for the Board to stress how important the Ranji Trophy is for the furtherance of cricket in India, in view of its All-India character.

I am directed by the President of the Board to request such associations as have expressed their inability to participate in this year's championship, to reconsider their decision and to extend their full co-operation and support as hitherto in the successful conduct of the championship.

As the Championship in consequence will have to be started later than usual, the dates fixed at the last meeting of the Board will be altered to suit the convenience of competing provinces as far as possible.

OFFICIAL APPELLATION

The Rules Revision Sub-Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which met again yesterday afternoon with Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President, in the Chair, decided to name the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament henceforth officially as "The Ranji Trophy for the Cricket Championship of India."

This decision was arrived at, in view of the fact that the press and the public use various names to this competition. And that, therefore, an official appellation should be given to the Tournament, making it clear that it should no longer be called the Inter-Provincial Tournament.

Considering that the question of venue and the scale of expenses have always proved a matter for controversy, the Sub-Committee has now drawn up a regular schedule of expenses recommending all expenses according to the schedule, matches shall be played at the centre which guarantees and in the event of both associations guaranteeing expenses, the matter is to be referred to the Sub-Committee, who shall give a decision following the principle of rotation.

It has been agreed that a visiting Association may take 14 players instead of 13. It has also been agreed to recommend that a player should be eligible to represent an association in whose area he has been resident for six months consecutively, prior to the first of November in place of twelve months as before.

PLACE FOR FOREIGN CRICKETER

A point was brought up as to whether a Foreign cricketer, who is now in this country temporarily serving in the army, air force or in the navy, is eligible to represent any association in the Ranji Trophy. It has been the view of the Sub-Committee that if such a cricketer has the requisite thirty days' qualification in accordance with the existing rule, he is certainly eligible to represent any association.

Another important change that has been recommended by the Sub-Committee is to discontinue the practice of attendance at meeting by proxy. In other words, the proxy system is to be abolished.

UMPIRE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Umpires Sub-Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was held at Hotel Connemara yesterday with Dr. P. Subbarayan, President, in the Chair.

The following members were present: Mr. H. N. Contractor (Bombay), Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal), and Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao (Honorary Secretary).

At this meeting, the following persons have been admitted on the panel of the All-India Umpires of the Board of Control on an examination of the reports received from the various captains on their umpiring during the last season Messrs. T. A. Ramachander (Madras), H B Billimoria (Bombay), M. G. Bhave (Maharasbtra) and M. K. Banerjee (Bihar).—A.P.

AFRICA CLEARS DECKS FOR EUROPE

November, 13.

The bells will be ringing throughout Britain next Sunday to celebrate the "historic victory" in the Battle of Egypt.

It is difficult not to be infected with the superb confidence and bubbling optimism displayed by Mr. Winston Churchill in his Mansion House speech and in the review of war developments in the House of Commons. But without meaning to detract anything from the great triumph of British arms in the Western Desert and without trying to belittle the far-reaching consequences of the American occupation of French North Africa, one feels that the rejoicing and the ringing of bells is slightly overdone if not altogether premature.

After all this is not the first time that Rommel is retreating. This is not the first time that the pursuing British troops are capturing thousands of prisoners. Both General Wavell and General Auchinleck went up to Benghazi like a rocket and came back as speedily. Undoubtedly the prospects before General Alexander are far brighter and far rosier than on the previous occasions. He has not merely inflicted a decisive defeat upon the enemy but destroyed a large part of his armour. He is far better equipped in tanks and planes than either of his predecessors. And it is fervently to be hoped that this time he will make a clean job of it.

A Brilliant Operation

But it is no more than a hope to-day. A confident hope, but far from a certainty yet. And after the bitter experience of 1940 and 1941 let us not begin to count the chickens betimes once again in 1942. After all Rommel has proved himself never so dangerous as in defeat. He has turned the tables on the Allies at the eleventh hour before and will try his utmost to do so again at this supreme moment in the African fortunes of the Axis. It is not sufficient from the point of view of the Allies that he is merely defeated or even that his armour is destroyed. What is necessary is that he must be rooted out altogether. The Axis must not be left the smallest foothold on the soil of Africa.

And it is precisely towards that end that the historic landing of the American Expeditionary Force in French North Africa last Sunday was devised. It was one of the most skilful and successful amphibian operations of its type. It worked with clockwork regularity. It was brilliantly conceived and meticulously executed, with the three services co-operating with each other with perfect understanding and efficiency. And, above all, it came as a thumping surprise to the enemy, though (as both Churchill and Roosevelt pointed out) Hitler has been smelling a rat for some time now.

General Eisenhower and his Doughboys are entitled to full marks for the excellent work they have accomplished in the brief space of five days. Of course, there has been considerable underground work going on in the French territory for a pretty long time now as the General himself revealed. Nevertheless the fact that resistance by French armed forces was ended within five days is outstanding. It is a pointer not only to the overwhelming strength brought to bear in French North Africa by the Allies but also to the part played behind the scene by French patriots like General Giraud.

Pincers Of Libya

The Armistice shows that the Allies have speedily and firmly entrenched themselves both in Morocco and Algeria. The Algerian coast is 625 miles long, which means that for that stretch of the Mediterranean, the British life-line to the East is restored. The situation in Tunisia is, however, enveloped in mystery. Admiral Darlan's instructions to cease hostilities should presumably cover Tunisia, too, but the reports coming from there are conflicting. At the time of writing it is not known what the reply of the Bey of Tunis to the request of President Roosevelt to give a passage to Allied troops has been and whether the Doughboys have actually crossed the Tunisian frontier. On the other hand, German airborne troops are reported to have landed in Tunisia.

That small French colony with its excellent harbour at Bizerta commands a key position in the African strategy to-day. Its occupation alone will enable the Allies to grip Rommel into a pincers. Alexander from the East and Eisenhower from the West can catch and crush Rommel in Libya only if the former gains immediate control of Tunisia. And for that reason Hitler also will try his level best with the help of Laval to fortify his position there. That is an extremely difficult task, however, and Eisenhower can be trusted to lose no time in rushing into and occupying Tunisia.

Then the real works will begin. The Battle of Libya will in effect be the pincers of Libya and though it may prove to be a bitter and long-drawn affair, its outcome is reasonably clear—an Allied victory! One must not nevertheless underrate the fight which the Axis will put up, for an Allied victory does not merely mean the final and complete liquidation of the Italian Empire in Africa but a direct danger to metropolitan Italy itself.

More Tragedy Than Glory

It will also mean that Hitler and his tattered lackey, Mussolini, are at last hemmed in from all sides and that the ring round them will be gradually tightened. The strategical situation in Libya does not much favour the Axis but the stakes are so high and the consequences at any rate for Italy so cataclysmic that it will be foolish to expect a too early victorious conclusion of the Battle of Libya.

The turn of the tide will have really arrived then. And then alone will the real war with the Nazis begin for the Allies. It is absurd to applaud the American landing in French North Africa as the opening of a second front. It is not even a military feat to compel the demoralised, straggling forces of a prostrate France to sue for armistice. There is, indeed, more of tragedy than of glory in the developments of one last week. What can be more pathetic than that such a once-mighty and proud nation should come to such a pass?

The France of Le Roi Soleil, the France of the Revolution, the France of Napoleon to be turned into a miserable bone of contention between two warring parties! It has been in a sense an inevitable denouement in the tragedy of the fall of France. It has any rate removed the last vestige of a free Vichy and exposed the tragedy in its stark nakedness, its compelling pathos. For now there is no French France left. The Germans, the Italians, the Japs and in their turn the British and the American hold the sway over the sacred soil of France.

Petain Won't Turn!

But as I observed above, such a development was inevitable in the global manoeuvring for position among the belligerents. The present dismemberment of France's body will prove ultimately helpful to the redemption of her soul. It cannot fall any lower even with a Laval; by the very law of nature it must rise up. In this connection the position of Admiral Darlan 'vis-a-vis' the latest developments is extremely mystifying. Why has this ambitious Anglo-phobe allowed himself to be caught napping in Algeria? And how, too, has the one-legged Gorand been able to hobble all the way there in spite of the Gestapo? It is all very, very fishy as the Nazis are saying!

The mystery about Marshal Petain is none the less puzzling. The way he protested against Hitler's violation of the Armistice terms—to which he has been clinging with "a pathetic and perverted fidelity"—gave one the glimmer of a hope that the worm was turning at last. But he is still at Vichy, still under the thumb of Laval and still listening to the blandishments of the Fuehrer. And the French fleet is still at Toulon. though German and Italian troops, have occupied all of France! All this sounds rather ominous and one wonders whether the aged Marshal will be persuaded in his gathering senility to declare war upon the Allies at the behest of Hitler!

Even that will, however, hardly be a triumph for the Fuehrer now. The fangs of that particular viper have been extracted just in time by the American occupation of North Africa. Even if the slimy Laval succeeds in handing over the fleet at Toulon to his Nazi masters, it won't tilt the naval balance in the Mediterranean too much against the Allies. With Darlan in the opposite camp—as partner or prisoner?—it will be a demoralised navy even if it resists the call of the Admiral to steam out of Toulon.

"Festung Europa!"

What will the fuming and fretting Fuehrer do now? It is a far cry from anticipating "the greatest victory of all time," as he did a year ago, to asserting in his latest Munich speech that he will never surrender like the Kaiseri. But that is exactly the fate which will haunt Hitler now. Not that he will crack immediately. Far from it. But he is distinctly put on the defensive now and the prolongation of the defensive is all that lies in his power henceforth. He has already vowed that he will turn the continent into a "Festung Europa"—the Fortress of Europe—and defy his enemies to do their worst.

This task, as I said, still remains to be accomplished, even to be confronted. It is a herculean task. But the victory in Africa has cleared the decks for the battle of Europe. The enemy is surrounded and cornered but he still remains to be subjugated. Not until the "Festung Europa" is stormed and captured can the world be freed from the scourge of Fascism.

Then alone will the bells ring true!

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

AMATEUR ASTRONOMER DISCOVERS NEW STAR

LONDON, Nov. 13.

An amateur Astronomer in North Wales reported to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich today that he saw a new and very bright star on Thursday night.

Shortly afterwards the Observatory's Authorities received a telegram from Sweden, officially reporting the same discovery.

In Britain the star is visible only a few degrees above the horizon. In favourable conditions it can be seen with the naked eye.

The star will probably be known as 'Nova Puppis.'—Reuter.

STALIN WELCOMES "SECOND FRONT" IN AFRICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

M. Stalin said to-day that the Anglo-American campaign in Africa had turned the military and political position in Europe radically in favour of the Allies, opening the way for an early collapse of the German-Italian Axis, states a Moscow message.

M. Stalin praised the American and British leaders as "first rate organisers" of the African campaign.

He expressed confidence that it would soon relieve German pressure on the Eastern Front. He gave the pledge that the Russian army would carry out its part of the war with honour.—Reuter.

Gustav Krupp's Book Withdrawn From Press

BERNE, Nov. 14.

The Book by Gustav Krupp, the Armament King of Essen on his family history has been suddenly withdrawn after coming publication had been announced in the German Press. Certain indiscretions which might give information to the enemy, it is stated, has been the cause for this step. However, advance copies have already been circulated in Europe and they are likely to reach America and Britain some time later.—India Press Service

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He Avoids Discussion On India!

(Continued from page 5)

between us" said Shaw, was that we never enjoyed each other's company. We would go for days and pass each other in the street, until one day either Oscar or I would meet and one of us would burst out laughing and our friendship would be renewed."

Shaw told of how on one occasion he had a feeling he was going to meet Wilde so he picked out an out of way art gallery and decided to go and spend the afternoon in it. On arriving at the art gallery he found Wilde had already arrived. "We both laughed at the idea of finding each other in the one place we never expected to meet. The strangest part of it all was that Wilde had selected this art gallery so he could avoid meeting me."

Jack asked Shaw if it were true that Frank Harris, when the editor of the "Saturday Review", had given Shaw his first opportunity as a writer. Shaw replied: "Not only is it not true, but I was in the public eye long before Harris. Harris always claimed he had given Wells and me our first opportunity Harris, writing in the American magazine, "Pearson's Magazine', wrote of how he found me starving and had given me my first chance. I decided to put a stop to this and so I wrote a fanciful story of how it was I who had found Harris starving and that it was I who had given Harris his first opportunity. I then sent the article to Harris for publication. It was never published, but Harris never again claimed to have brought me out."

A Miracle!

Shaw retired at seven o'clock, with no trace of tiredness. He keeps regular hours. The next morning he was up bright and early. Thinking that he was the only one who had risen before eight o'clock Jack decided to go for a short walk, but discovered that Shaw had risen before him and was striding through the grounds. The two were the first for the breakfast. It was here Shaw told Jack the story of Gene Tunney, the world heavyweight champion, and his bride. The Tunneys had just been married and had come to the Adriatic island of Brioni for their honeymoon. They had only been a few days on the island when Mrs. Tunney was taken suddenly ill with an attack of appendicitis. Her appendix happened to be on her left side, instead of the usual position on the right of the body. The local island doctor could not understand her illness and Mrs. Tunney grew worse. It was feared she would not recover as it would be impossible to obtain a skilled surgeon fom the mainland in time to operate on her.

Tunney tod Shaw that his family were deeply religious, but since he entered the boxing ring he had not been so attentive to his religious duties. But this night he decided to pray and while his bride tossed on a bed of pain, Tunney prayed and prayed hard. The next morning there was no news of improvement in the condition of Mrs. Tunney. It was a tragic situation, said Shaw, to see this fine young man so helpless in face of what seemed the approaching end of his wife. Suddenly there arrived a boat at the island bringing with it a German surgeon. He immediately operated upon Mrs. Tunney and in a few days she was on the high road to recovery." No one on the island not even the hotel where the German surgeon stayed" said Shaw, "knew that he was coming. You cannot convince Gene. Tunney that that was anything short of a miracle or that there is no reply to prayer."

"My Usual Charm"

Just before Jack left for London, Shaw told him how he met the present Queen. He was staging a new play and he was wondering how to dress the leading lady in the play, when one evening he saw a charming young woman, who was dressed in a flowered white dress. Because of his interest in her dress he engaged her in conversation. He had been talking to her for some time exercising, as Shaw put it, "my usual charm", when a gentlemen approached and bowing gracefully to the young woman addressed her as "Her Royal Highness." It was then that Shaw discovered he had been talking to the then Duchess of York. He added: "I also discovered instead of me exercising my well-known charm over the young woman she had been exercising her charm over me." He said the charm of the Duchess was so wonderful that he had forgotten all about the dress she was wearing.

Aspects of an Industry No. 8

CONQUEST OF PAIN

IT may at first seem a far cry from the chemical factory to the hospital operating theatre. Here is a modern surgical operation in progress. The picture was painted in an operating theatre at St. Mary's Hospital, London. The chief interest in it must naturally centre in the figures of the surgeon and the patient, whose form is no more than suggested on the operating table. Yet it is appropriate that the anæsthetist with his trolley should occupy such a prominent place, for surgery as it is known to-day dates from the discovery of practical methods of anæsthesia. The power to produce insensibility to pain has enabled the surgeon to achieve his miracles. Less than 100 years ago surgery was a dire last resort and a brutal business, the patient either having to be tied down or drugged with quantities of alcohol. In 1846 ether was used as a surgical anæsthetic by Dr. Warren in the U.S.A. In the following year chloroform was used in Edinburgh by Dr. (later, Sir James) Simpson. To-day anæsthesia is a highly specialised branch of medicine, employing a large and constantly increasing number of chemicals. Of these some are inhaled through a mask, some are injected into a vein, and some are infiltrated into the tissues. Some give complete anæsthesia, others varying degrees of local anæsthesia only. Ether and chloroform are still used, but modern chemical research has made available special anæsthetics for all purposes. Some anæsthetics are derived from the normal products of chemical factories. Ether is made from sulphuric acid and alcohol, and chloroform from bleaching powder and alcohol or acetone : cyclopropane and trichlorethylene are also relatively simple substances and are easily made, though skill and experience are necessary to produce all these in a high state of purity. Other anæsthetics, such as those of the barbituric acid group, are far more complex and their manufacture is made possible by the skill, resource and research of the British organic chemist. In the field of anæsthetics, British chemical factories and research laboratories stand behind the faculty of medicine to make available better and safer chemicals for the conquest of pain.

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Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

SOVIET MUSLIMS ALSO FIGHT TOOTH AND NAIL

Cast In Their Lot With All Russians To Crush Hitlerism

BAGHDAD, (By Mail).

In its issue of October 17 "Al-Akhbar," the Baghdad newspaper published a declaration made by Al-Sayid Abdul Rahman, the Mufti of Islam in Soviet Russia.

Speaking of the Muslims of Russia he says: "I want the world to know that the Muslims of the Soviet Union serve in the Red Army like the rest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and that they have decided to continue to fight the Hitlerian tyranny until final victory is won by the United Nations.

The religious duty demands that Muslims bless their children who combat the enemies of humanity, civilization and religion.

The Muslims of the Soviet Union pray to God that He bestow the honour of victory on the Democracies and on the Soviet Union against the enemy, and they are confident that truth and justice will for certainty triumph against the forces of evil."

No Licence For Sulphur Dust Issued By Dept. Of Agriculture

MADRAS, (By Mail).

In Press Note No. 181 dated the November 12 1941, the Government of Madras announced the withdrawal with effect from December 15 1941, for the duration of the war, of the exemption granted by them in 1909 under which no licence under the Indian Arms Act 1878, was required for the possession, conversion, sale export etc. of sulphur, in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.

All persons having in their possession any quantity of sulphur were required to obtain a licence issued under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. It has since been brought to the notice of the Government that the Department of Agriculture stocks sulphur dust in packets of 2 oz. and 4 oz. each and sells them to ryots as a fungicide.

The Government consider that it is unnecessary to require ryots to take out licences for the possession and use of small quantities of sulphur dust. They are therefore, issuing orders under which no licence under the Indian Arms Act will be required for the possession and use of sulphur dust sold to ryots as a fungicide by the Agricultural Department in packets of 2 oz. and 4 oz. each. In all other cases, a licence will be necessary for the possession, sale etc. of sulphur.

FOR STUDENTS OF SPIRITUALISM

THE OTHER WORLD. By Minocher K. Spencer (Pp. 229, Price Rs. 2). (The Daily Gazette Press, Karachi). With Portrait of Rishi Ram Ram, described as "the controlling guide" of the Spiritual Healing Centre, at Coimbatore.

The author is a devout student of spiritualism. He believes that life is eternal and love is immortal, and death is only an horizon, and an horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight; the greater and truer life is after death; and that "spiritualism" brings knowledge of "The Other World" with mortal ken. The message of the other world is that man shall reap as he sows, which is a popular rendering of the scientific principle of Cause and Effect. The book contains quotations from writers on Theosophy and allied subjects and narratives of individual psychic experiences. The author would have a chair for Psychic Research established in all Universities. There is also a chapter on spiritual healing and a sketch of the growth of spirit-messages-movement during recent times. According to the author, the evils of the earth will be ended only when the two worlds co-operate.

Notwithstanding the apparent attractiveness of the subject, the author's warning is that "no one should dare to enter into its court-yard till he is properly equipped with the knowledge of the laws governing this mystic science". Inasmuch as the prerequisites of this knowledge are stated to be "perfect purity of mind and body, humility, truthfulness, earnestness to serve God through His Creatures and unselfishness", one cannot help feeling that here is ample work cut out for the mere man in acquiring in this fitness, without having any time left to him, to bother over much with the other world.

N. H. P.

"The Indian Investor"

THE INDIAN INVESTOR by Mr. C. F. C. de Souza, printed and published at "Times of India" Press, Bombay. Pages 222. Price Rs. 6.

There are very few books so far published to guide investors in this country, and the present publication will be a useful guide to many intending investors. The author has displayed a clear grasp of both the practical and theoretical aspects of the subject. There is no royal road or any particular system to make investments always a success, as market quotations entirely depend upon the prospective position of various industries. Moreover political development, both local and external also influence the course of prices; and to some extent speculative operations play an important part. The author rightly says that there is no definite boundary line between investment and speculation. A limited knowledge of the subject and misguidance often result in losses and attempts are made to show what is scientific investment wherein there is little chance to lose. The publication deals at length with the study of balance sheets and describes various forms of investments in Preference, Ordinary, Deferred shares and Debentures as well as Securities The sections dealing with investment portfolio are very interesting and can be used by big financiers with advantage. Several charts are given in the book which will enable the reader to have an idea about general price levels and possible range of fluctuations. The publication will be found very useful, indeed, by investors.

G. V. P.

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MENSO

Brings back menstrual flow in a day, no matter why and how long suppressed. Rs. 2.. LIBERTY—safest birth control, Rs. 2. Dr C Bhattacharjee H.M.D. 40 years' experienced 120, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road Calcutta or 264 Dasasswamedh Road, BENARES.

Was Milton Indebted To Dutch Poet?

VONDEL & MILTON. By Jehangir R. P. Mody. (K. & J. Cooper).

This book is divided into two parts. In the first the author considers the interesting question of Milton's possible indebtedness to the Dutch poet Joost van den Vondel. In the second part, a bolder venture, he presents a translation of Vondel's 'Lucifer' in heroic couplets.

First, a word of praise for the unpretentious, careful and systematic way in which the author has presented his material in the five chapters of Part I. Ch. I on Vondel was fresh to the reviewer and will probably be so for most readers—as the Dutch poet is hardly known to English-speaking people. Ch. II with its thesis that Milton was an arch-rebel is somewhat laboured and goes over familiar ground. In the next two chapters 'Lucifer' is shown to be a hymn of praise and 'Paradise Lost'—a poem of rebellion. Again, the chapter on Vondel is fresher. Ch. V argues cogently the case for Milton's indebtedness to Vondel. It does so in the right spirit without detracting from the power and splendour of the English poet, whom the author honours in abundant measure.

One admires the thoroughness, good sense and enthusiasm with which Mr. Mody has carried out a work of great industry and a work that was well worth doing for very little is known of Vondel to the English-speaking world. Mr Mody appears to prove his case that Milton was indebted to Vondel, so far as reasonable conjecture can prove a case where definite evidence is wanting. But reasonable conjecture is often a two-edged weapon; and it is just as reasonable to hold that Milton need not have been indebted to Vondel. The long and impressive list of parallelisms between Vondel's poem and Milton's has this weakness that the quotations from Vondel's 'Lucifer' are from Mr. Mody's free translation for which he "has drawn on Milton's vocabulary."

Part II—the translation of 'Lucifer'—is a brave adventure. The translator maintains a fair level of excellence, with few faults of expression. The style is inevitably ornate, there are signs of laboured effort, often inevitable in a translation. Everything depends in the enjoyment of poetry on whether it is the reader's sort of poetry. This reader will confess that 'Lucifer' is not his sort; and he can, therefore, summon little enthusiasm to the reading of it. That may be his own condemnation.

R. C.

League Of Nations Monthly Bulletin Of Statistics

The July number of the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics contains information of great current interest in regard to population and vital statistics, public finance and price movements.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

The Bulletin gives recent data concerning the population of several countries and also vital statistics for Japan for the years 1938 to 1941. This information is all the more interesting since the Japanese Statistical Office has not published any data since 1938. It appears from the information now given that the number of births was 2,110,000 in 1940 as against 1,900,000 in 1939. At the same time, the death rate appears to have fallen. According to estimates for 1941, based on partial data, the figures for births was 2.210,000 and that for deaths was 1,140,000. These figures correspond approximately to a rate of 29.9 per thousand of the population for births and 15.4 for deaths.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Bulletin gives the most recent information regarding the public finance of the United States, Japan, Bulgaria and Turkey. In the United States, expenditure in 1941/42 amounted to 32,500 million dollars, i.e. more than the aggregate expenditure for the preceding three years National defence accounted for nearly 26,000 millions of this total. The total expenditure estimated for the current financial period exceeds 73,000 millions, including 67,000 millions for national defence. The war effort of Japan in 1942/43 is shown by the sums voted. These amount to 18,000 million yen out of a total expenditure of 24,300 millions. Of this amount 15,500 millions were to be covered by means of loans. In Bulgaria, expenditure in 1941 amounted to 16,400 million leva, nearly half of this sum being for national defence. Loans exceeded 5,000 millions. The credits so far voted for the year 1942 already exceed the totals of the accounts for 1941. More than half of the expenditure of Turkey in 1940/41 was covered by means of loans. Of a total expenditure of 527 million £T, national defence absorbed 275 millions. These figures are greatly exceeded by the budget estimates for 1941/42. Data relating to the Turkish debt have not been published for several years. Nevertheless, figures for the service of the debt furnish an interesting indication—the amount estimated for this purpose for 1942/43 (100.6 million) being almost twice as great as the corresponding amount for 1939/40. Switzerland has no foreign debt, but the internal debt of the Confederation amounted at the end of 1941 to more than 5,000 million francs as against 2,800 millions in 1938, 3,100 in 1939 and 4,100 in 1940.

COST OF LIVING BY GROUPS OF EXPENDITURE

Price indices computed under a system of official prices and rationing must obviously be accompanied by serious reservations, particularly in cases where the system of consumption has undergone considerable changes Nevertheless, a detailed table shows the changes that have occurred in the cost of living, since the war, in 39 countries and gives separately the price indices for foodstuffs, heating and lighting, clothing, rent etc. While rents have, in general, remained stable, the cost of foodstuffs in some cases, that of heating in others, and that of clothing in still others, has increased greatly. In the United States, foodstuff prices have increased most, those for clothing coming next. In other countries, the rise has been greatest in the case of clothing prices. e.g., in several countries of Latin-America, India, Japan, Germany (30 p.c.), Hungary and the United Kingdom (more than 90 p.c.), Norway and Switzerland (about 80 p.c.), Sweden (nearly 70 p.c. etc.). On the other hand, the cost of heating and lighting has risen greatly in Denmark and in Finland (more than doubled), Ireland (75 p.c.), Norway (nearly trebled). In Sweden, the increase has amounted to 65 p.c i.e. almost as much as in the case of clothing. A comparison of this increase with the increase in note circulation, shows that in the case of Ireland, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and some Latin-American countries, the two movements have been more or less proportional.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND AND THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS" The Co-operators' Book Depot, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 5|-.

The tremendous importance of agriculture in the national economy of India justifies the establishment of an independent and full-fledged society to provide for the study of its many problems and for the enlightenment of the public with regard to their solution. The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics started three years ago, is still in its infancy but we are told that it has its office now in Bombay and that it has planned extension of its activities. The reports of the proceedings of the conferences held under the auspices of the Society indicate the possibilities of the useful work that can be turned out by that body if it is zealously and patiently carried on. Apart from the presidential addresses, there are, in the reports under review, a number of papers read and discussed at the conferences and they throw interesting light on some important topics relating to India's agricultural economy.

V. G. K.

HINTS ON FLY FISHING AND FLY TYING

HINTS ON FLY FISHING AND FLY TYING. By Lt. Col. R. B. Phayre, M.C. (Thacker Rs. 2|12).

The title of Colonel Phayre's book is somewhat misleading. One expects an author who ties his own flies and instructs others in this complicated art to be a strictly orthodox Simon Pure fly fisherman, intolerant of any other method of taking fish. Fortunately Col. Phayre is a tolerant and practical fisherman who realises the limitations of the fly in India and is aware of the value of such angling innovations as lures, plugs, multiplying reels, artificial gut, etc., and his book is therefore of much greater value to the general run of anglers, even though it is written from the point of view of the trout fisherman.

The instructions for tying flies and making up tackle are really practical and are particularly valuable at this time when it is no longer possible to purchase tackle easily. We are all learning to substitute and innovate from local products and the angling community must do likewise.

Colonel Phayre is neither wordy nor reminiscent, and keeps strictly to his task of imparting clear and explicit instructions in which good illustrations play an important part. As the author says, "a fly fisherman who cannot tie his own flies loses quite 50 per cent of his enjoyment." If this principle is applied to tackle generally, including traces, spinners, plugs and even rods (other than fly rods) it will be seen that a lot of anglers have been missing a great part of the pleasure to which they are entitled.

The author recommends the use of "Alasticum" stainless wire for making traces. This is probably difficult to obtain in India now, but fairly serviceable twisted traces can be made from annealed brass wire or from the steel wire sold in all bazars under the name of "Seringhee" wire.

Miss Ruki C. Thadhani is an active worker of the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Such is life!

I had gone to see off a friend of mine at Dadar Railway Station the other evening. As soon as the Gujarat Mail steamed in and there was a hustle, bustle of passengers to get into the train and occupy seats—each one for himself, I noticed two young villagers carrying an old man in their arms, followed by an old woman, also trying to get into a compartment—Third class compartment, of course.

As usual, persons from almost every compartment began to bawl out to them! "Don't get it here—the whole compartment is full—try elsewhere—Don't you hinder us....." The fellows were feeling confounded. The old man was simply being carried: He had no strength even to say a word that he was being troubled. And the old woman pestered them to get into the compartment—any compartment, any how!

The group had hardly entered some compartment after all—and they had not yet seated themselves—when the old woman looked into the face of the old man, and spoke out: "Oh, he is dead!—Let us get down!—Why are you delaying?—Don't you get out soon?" She was already out on the platform, and the two youngmen also came out carrying the old man in their arms.

Evidently, this old woman was the wife of the old man, and the two youngmen were their sons. I was bewildered to see the old woman's courage. It was inspiring.... But as they had just put the old man on the ground, and the old woman had one more reassuring look at him, she threw her sari off her head and burst into crying: She thought she had become a widow!

In the meanwhile a crowd had gathered around them, and somebody suggested that water should be put in the mouth and sprinkled over the face of the old man. Water was brought from the nearby tap, and the needful was done. Lo! the old man had opened his eyes. He was seen taking his breath. Only he was too feeble to utter anything, and helpless to understand what was transpiring.

The old woman covered her look at old man's mourning and look at the old man's face. Her mourning and tears had stopped. And she spoke out: "He is living yet. Carry him into the compartment. The train is still there. Why can't you hurry?" Her sons obeyed. They put their arms round the old man, and lifted him. Somebody showed kindness and offered a little space on the bench he was occupying. The old woman also got in. How brave she was.....

And the train moved. I saw that they were arranging themselves, and I do hope they got seats, and the old man had no uncomfortable journey. I say "no uncomfortable journey" purposely; for somehow I think it could no have been a "comfortable" journey for him. He was almost in the embrace of Death, and all persons around him were full of selfishness—except the old woman, and perhaps also the young sons.....But that old woman was surely marvellous!

That is life!

* * *

Helps To Popularity

Bro. Jamnadas Gandhi thinks the following prints are very good to follow:—

'Try to like' everybody, since each one is a child of God. The man who likes everyone is generally the man whom everybody likes.

'Avoid personal' remarks an cutting sarcasm. The quip that wounds has ceased to be a jest.

'Do not monopolise' the conversation. God gave us one mouth and two ears; perhaps this indicates the ratio of 1 to 2 which should prevail between speaking and listening.

'Refrain from' speeches about your health. Even a favourite record will bore, if repeated to excess. Your malady interests only your doctor and you do not linger unnecessarily with him, because it costs.

'Follow the' conversation. You please others when you talk on topics of their selection.

'Nothing' is so powerful as kindness. Love gets the best out of people.

* * *

Sukkur (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari children burn an effigy of Ravana on the Dassera Day—Mrs. Muli Motiram of Karachi presided over the celebrations.

"Sword Of Damocles"

Sis. Sheila Motwane has written the following story so you may understand the use of the above phrase:—

Once upon a time in the land of Cicily there lived a King. At his court he had two parties, one of which was in his favour and the other was against him.

In the first party there was a lord whose name was Damocles. He was always in the habit of flattering the King.

The King did not like the idea of being flattered by his noble, so he thought of giving him a lesson.

One day the King told Damocles that he would give him his crown. So a feast was held in honour of Damocles. He was very glad at heart because he was going to be a King

As the feast was going on he did not care to speak with the nobles. Then as he looked up he saw a sword hanging by a single long hair.

He was very much afraid and knew that danger was ahead. He tried to run away but the King held him fast and told him, "You should know that the life of a King is always in danger."

When the feast was over Damocles ran away. Henceforward he never flattered anybody because the King had given him a severe lesson.

* * *

Ratna is a sweet little child full of many innocent pranks.

Did You Know These?

Bro. J. J. Mathew has sent the following conundrums. See if you can solve them:—

1. Why is Sunday the strongest day?
2. What orders will every one accept gladly?
3. Which is the hardest piece of furniture?
4. What is the difference between:
   (a) A Station master and a school master?
   (b) A Soldier and a modern girl?
   (c) A football and a prince?
   (d) A wrecked aeroplane and a beached vessel?
5. What is that which comes twice in a moment and once in a month?
6. Which fruit plays a very important part in history?
7. What is the time when a clock strikes thirteen?

Check your answers with following correct solutions:—

1. Because all other days are week (weak) days; 2. Money Orders; 3. Multiplication table; 4(a) The first minds the train and the second trains the mind; (b) one faces the powder and the other powders the face; (c) The football is thrown to the air and the prince is heir to the throne; (d) One lands the ground and the other grounds the land; 5. The letter "M"; 6. Dates; 7. The time for its repairs.

City Girls

Village Boys

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Bindu

Blind Workers' Work In U. S. War Plant

At a war plant in the eastern part of the United States which makes condensers for airplane and tank engines, there are five blind workers whose touch is so highly developed that they are able to gauge the thinness of material to a few thousandths of an inch.

A bottleneck arose in this plant over a selection of mica spacers from .005 of an inch thick to .0015 of an inch thick. The expensive metal gauges wore out and were difficult to replace. The plant superintendent decided to try a woman who had been blind since the age of seven and whose fingers were extremely sensitive from Braille reading. The woman tested several mica strips of the correct thinnes, and then went to work knowing that she had to be 100 per cent perfect to prevent an engine from developing trouble and imperilling the plane and tank crew.

During the first hour, she made several mistakes, but then she got the "feel" and has made no errors since. The superintendent has now stopped checking her work.

Four more blind persons were tried, with equally good results. Other war plants have become interested in blind workers and expect to adopt the scheme by employing them wherever needed.

ENGLAND A YEAR AGO AND TODAY

An American's Impressions

BY ALLAN NEVINS, *Professor of American History, Columbia University*

An American returning to the island after a year paints a bright picture—the war machine running efficiently and the spirit confident.

Worse or better? This question fills "the observer's mind on his return to Britain after a year's absence.

Is food scantier? Is the clothing supply uncomfortably low? Have transportation, lighting, mails and other public services deteriorated?

What has happened to the nation's morale under additional months of nervous strain, exhausting effort and loss of life? These are serious questions, for Britain in 1941 lived close to the margins of her strength.

Yet it is soon plain that a reassuring answer can be given. Internal economy has held its own. In some respects ground has even been gained. While British war production has been kept on a level which America only in recent weeks equalled, the island has adjusted itself more effectively to its tremendous burdens, remedied some of the most grievous hardships and perceptibly reduced nervous tension. If Britain faces the present situation with less exaltation than when she was fighting the Axis alone, she looks to the end of the war with firmer confidence and to the ensuing peace with brighter hope.

Neatness And Order

A year ago when I left England, the midsummer sun shone on cities where evidence of just-ended raids lay in great heaps of rubble, some exhaling the acrid odour of smoke, some the ghastlier stench of death. Now the debris has been cleared away and English neatness and order have been so well restored that one often passes unnoticed a spot where huge bombs had fallen. A year ago everyone took for granted that the trains would be late. To-day they are punctually itself. A year ago London looked half desolate, now it is so crowded and busy that living quarters are hard to find. A year ago everyone talked nervously about food, for when warehouses filled with stores had gone up in flames, when distribution from certain ports was disorganized at a time when communal eating places were few, food was worrisome if adequate. To-day the national diet is more abundant and so well assured that nobody is preoccupied with it.

Life still has many minor inconveniences, a few graver hardships and, where raiders pounce, occasional dangers. But it is much less bleak than trans-Atlantic newspaper readers would suppose. Reports have been circulated to Americans that the British lack soap, but a glance at a few shop windows dispels the idea. While soap is rationed, as one Briton remarked, "We've enough to wash elephants."

Not Too Badly Dressed

Shabbiness in dress was becoming evident in 1941. It hasn't increased and perhaps is even less noticeable. In the first year of clothes rationing just ended, the drop in sales was under 10 per cent by value, 20 per cent by quantity. People have continued to buy clothes almost as before rationing; while stocks of men's wear remained nearly constant and women's wear increased. More of both sexes are uniformed and ordinary folk have more time than in the Blitz period to look after their appearance.

Though dinners are limited to three courses—soup, entree and desert or sweets—and though restaurants are forbidden to charge over 5 shillings for meals (a rule evaded by various surcharges), food is plainly more abundant than a year ago, or better distributed. Lease-Lend shipments of a million tons to the beginning of 1942 have helped. From American egg powder good cooks will concoct an omelette indistinguishable from the fresh product.

Shop windows show plenty of American tinned meats and fish Milk, sugar and fruits remain short, but there is more cheese and the eternal brussels sprouts have more companion vegetables. A year ago queues waited before lucky shops for a handful of cigarettes—now tobacco is purchasable anywhere, and duty-free cigarettes, purchasable for shipment to prisoners of war or troops overseas, are cheap indeed. Sweets have just been rationed, but England had enough to let many people lay in an advanced stock.

Two Pressures

Everywhere are evidences of the two great pressures of the war—on materials and on man-power and woman-power. Signs shout at you to economize. "Waste-paper must not be thrown away, destroyed or mixed with refuse" reads a notice on all rubbish bins, with a list of the penalties. "Is your journey necessary?" demands a placard above every ticket seller's window. Newspapers advertising a variety of wares carry, alongside, the picture of a citizen and his wife looking at shopwindows across a raging torrent, wherein a swastika-marked shark bares razor teeth, and the rebuking caption "Would you buy if you had to swim for it?" "Turn Down the Gas," exhorts another advertisement. Britain is reminded that if everybody wastes half an ounce of bread daily a convoy of thirty freighters must brave the Atlantic both ways for more wheat.

Metal articles particularly show the insatiable demands of war factories. Woolworth contains almost everything, even crumbled mushroom spawn, for people who have nothing but a cellar for a garden, but it has little metal. One can buy toothbrushes aplenty, but collar buttons require some search. Shaving brushes are abundant but blades scarce. Questions are asked in Parliament about baby carriages, and bicycles are growing so precious that even "The Times" fulminates against their theft. Yet men keep shaved, even if they have revitalized the joke about the Scot who was asked "What do you do with your old razor blades?" "Shave with them." They keep their shoes neat even if nobody believes in the engaging sign, "Shoe repairs five days."

Labour Situation

Labour is as scarce as materials, and grows scarcer. Of 8,000,000 women registered for war employment, railroads employ over 50,000. Nevertheless, journeys are made difficult by the absence of anybody to give directions where platforms swarm with people given a few minutes to change trains at crowded junctions. Taxicabs sway under six to eight people at rush hours, for drivers make up parties going in the same general direction.

Teachers in rural areas complain of the rising rate of truancy, for farmers insist children are needed in the fields. Postal collections have been restricted. Arriving at a big northern shipbuilding town, I was told that the Mayor might be late in introducing me to the audience, for he worked as an engine driver from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M., after which took up his mayoral duties. London clubs make members serve themselves cafeteria-style breakfasts. Under the demand for labour many look more tired than they did a year ago. Under the double burden of office or factory work in the daytime, and fire-watching, home guard and other community service in the night, many are desperately tired. There is a general agreement that Government officers in Whitehall must be forced to take a week's holiday yet somehow labour seems better adjusted to the nation's task than it was a year ago. (—"The New York Times Magazine.").

In the Don Valley: Soviet trench mortar men firing at the Germans.

A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle.

After a careful examination the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken. How you managed to get around at all is a mystery. Why didn't you come to me before?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say anything is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."

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IMPORTANT.
In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Take a look at the picture on this page.

It is a picture of two men—one is Black, the other is White. The Black one stands triumphant, the White one eats the dust.

The Black one is a democrat, the White one is a Nazi.

The Black one's name is Joseph Louis Barrow, alias "Joe Louis", alias "Negro Knockout Powder", alias, "Brown Bomber", the heavy weight champion of the world. To day he is a Corporal in the U. S. Army, having renounced a million-dollar career, to serve in the cause of democracy. The White man in the picture is Schmelling, Hitler's prize athlete, who went to America some years ago full of Nazi bluster. But Joe kicked the stuffing out of him and knocked him flat—as you can very well see in the picture.

★

Symbol Of All Coloured Peoples

It is a picture not merely of two boxers. It symbolizes some thing greater than merely the climax of a fight. It is, in a way, the triumph of all Black men over the prejudice, snobbery, cruelty and persecution of their White exploiters. It is a knock-out blow to Hitler's vicious theories of racial superiority. It is a challenge to the Imperialists' slogan of "White man's burden", the patronising notion of the "trusteeship" under which the coloured peoples must continue to live. The Black man is on his feet and challenges any son of his mother to meet him in open combat.

Joe Louis has vindicated the American Negro's claims of equality in the field of physical strength and sparring prowess with the same unchallengeable finality as Paul Robeson did in the sphere of music and histrionics and Langston Hughes did in the realm of poetry. Indeed, to many millions of coloured peoples in the world—Indians, and Chinese and Red Indians and Polynesians—who have all had to suffer the indignities of White domination, Joe Louis stands as the symbol of the growing might of all the coloured peoples, and their determination to stand up for their rights.

He has accomplished with his fists what Tagore accomplished with his poetry, J. C. Bose with his scientific discoveries, Lin Yutang with his wit and practical philosophy, Nehru with his English prose, Uday Shankar and Menaka with their dancing feet, "Ranji", Duleep and Pataudi with their cricket bats, Dhyanchand with his hockey stick. He has smashed the Colour Bar to smithereens.

★

How He Fought His Way Up

The story of Joe Louis, the 28-year old Brown Bomber, is the story of any Negro, with talent and ambition, struggling to smash through the tangled web of race prejudice that binds him down on every side in the "land of liberty."

Born in a poor Negro family in the State of Alabama, Joe naturally started with every possible handicap in his life. Jack Dempsey is once reported to have said, "A fellow has to start out hungry to be a great fighter." And hunger was quite an intimate friend of the child Joe Louis who earned a precarious living by picking cotton in the fields under the blazing Alabama sun.

His next job was pushing around an ice-cream wagon in Detroit at a dollar a week. But at night the boy would sneak off to an amateur boxing club while his mother thought he was taking his violin lessons. At this club Joe learnt to use his fists scientifically—fists that already had been toughened in many a scrap with the snobbish White boys of the neighbourhood.

Then he got a job in the Ford Motor Car factory at River Rouge, Michigan. But he kept up his interest in amateur boxing and steadily rose up with each succeeding fight. But it was always not so easy as it sounds. The race-conscious White boxers did not likt to be koi'ed by a "Nigger" So on the eve of an important match he was arrested "by mistake" for some crime he had never commited. Nor was this the only instance of its kind. Said Joe once to a journalist. "The coloured fighters had to go up the back way. They wouldn't let us go in the front with the others." But if you think he is going to play the "your most obedient Negro" any longer you have another guess coming. For, he added: "I would tear the damn building down before that would happen again."

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Then Wham

Writing in "New Masses", the leftwing weekly of New York. Blaire Owen says about Joe:—

"Did you ever see the guy fight? Going along, not saying anything, not moving hardly except his feet that seem just to flow easily from here to there; not doing anything you might even say for a moment. Then wham! The thing explodes just like that in a man's face, before you know it's even coming."

Nothing can hold back one who fights like that—not even racial discrimination and all the Black Legions of Ku Klux Klan. It was inevitable that the boy from the cotton fields should be champion boxer one day.

★

Workers Love Him

A champion boxer, in the land of the Almighty Dollar, is a colossal financial proposition. His assets are valued in terms of millions, he moves about in costly limousines, stays at luxury hotels and is constantly guarded by detectives. It is enough to spoil anyone—but not Joe Louis who, like Paul Robeson, has not allowed fame and fortune to neutralise his social conscience. Indeed, again like the celebrated Negro singer Joe has come more and more to understand the sociological and economic problems of his lifetime. He is an ardent supporter of Trade Unionism and many members of his family have joined the Sharecroppers Union in Alabama. "Sure a Union is a good thing for folks. They can get together and help themselves." That is why whenever he fights, not only Negroes but millions of American workers sit by the radio and cheer him and pray for him.

Deeply conscious of the handicaps under which his people suffer in America, the Brown Bomber yet believes in the democratic cause, is a determined anti-Nazi and wants all Negroes to join, like him, the U. S. Army.

"Of course there's a lot wrong with this country", he said, "but Hitler ain't going to fix it."

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To Our Negro Guests

Following his example, millions of Negroes are to-day fighting for the United States in the army and, when they are allowed, in the Navy and the Air Force. Conditions are still very far from pleasant for them, inequality raises its head in many different forms, but they believe (like Joe Louis and Paul Robeson) that their future is linked with the destruction of Fascism.

Quite a number of these Negro "dough-boys" are to-day in India. To them we send our greetings. They represent men like Paul Robeson, Joe Louis, Langston Hughes and Angelo Herndon, names we have learnt to love and respect, as fighters in the cause of true democracy and freedom.

To these Negro guests of ours we say! "We understand your problems, brothers, for they have been our problems too. With you we have suffered each lynching, each frame-up case, each indignity and inequity heaped up on you in your country. Try to understand our problems—it won't be difficult for you, for we have a common heritage of suffering and exploitation. And, together, we—the Indians, the American Negroes and all true believers in democracy no matter what their complexion,—shall see to it that this war is fought and won not for Imperialist or capitalist gain but so that the frontiers of freedom shall be enlarged and political freedom and economic security ensured for all the peoples of the world."

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Charity And Exploitation

Every now and then enthusiastic and kind-hearted members of Bombay 'Society'—Society with the capital S!—make up their minds to organise a charity show. The cause to which they donate the proceeds is generally worth while and no doubt some suffering is alleviated, to whatever small extent.

Last year Mr. Karaka organised 'The Night Of November 6', at the Taj in aid of ex-Service men. This year we are shortly going to have three such shows—Mrs. Tara Ali Baig's "Hamara Hindustan" in aid of Civil Defence workers and other charities, Mrs. Walter's "Let's Face It" for some charities connected with war effort, and Blitz Karanjia's "Tonite At 8", in aid of a rehabilitation scheme for disabled soldiers.

The purpose for which the money is to be collected is, in every case, a very laudable one. The organisers are, doubtless, motivated by nothing but the desire to help the needy, relieve suffering and render humanitarian service. But, while they relieve suffering to some slight extent, they help to holster up and strengthen the system that is at the root of such suffering.

Charity is the inevitable complement of exploitation. There would be no beggars if there were no millionaires!

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Appeasing Conscience?

If such shows 'appease' the disturbed conscience of our plutocrats and well-to-do classes, they do a distinct disservice. A ten-rupee ticket bought for a charity show—and then one can turn with equanimity to one's business of exploitation. With one hand give a donation of hundred rupees for "homeless and destitute children", with the other hand draw handsome dividends through a system of the exploitation of cheap labour which produces these homeless and destitute children! It is a convenient and satisfactory arrangement.

This system of charity shows was invented by the lazy, do-nothing wives of English landowners and capitalists in an attempt to reconcile the Christian ethics they heard preached in the church and the un-Christian exploitation they practised in real life. Like rouge and lip-stick, cocktails, ball-room dancing and bridge parties, it has been imported into India and grafted on to our already complicated system of social snobbery and the attitude of patronising benevolence to the poor that goes with it.

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Parade Of Wealth To Relieve Poverty!

To sensitive minds there is something cruelly irrelevant to see a parade of wealth—gold border sarees, jewels, limousines, expensive clothes, cocktails, champagne—at functions organised to help the poor and the destitute.

How many of those who attend these shows are really concerned with the plight of the homeless, the disabled or the wounded? How many buy a ticket only to oblige an influential person, to show off one's latest sari, to be seen among the 'right' people, to catch the eye of the Governor or to dance a rhumba or a Conga?

So long as the present economic system lasts, such "Charity" shows will continue to be organized and justified by many on the ground that they provide relief to a number of needy persons. But it is well to realize their true inwardness.

GOOD MANNERS

'We Have Lost The Graciousness Of Our Forbears And Found Nothing To Put In Its Place,'

Says BRINDA,
Tika Rani of Kapurthala

To one who believes (as I do) that a period of transition, in the lives of individuals as of nations, can be and should be accomplished gracefully, the present decay of manners among modern Indian youth is gravely disturbing. Manners, we know, are not everything, either in the individual or the nation; but they are important and it seems to me that they are being seriously neglected at this stage of our nation's centuries-old history. This is all the more surprising since India—even more than most Asiatic countries—has always been noted for the perfection of its manners and for the ease and grace of its social intercourse; and even to-day, in the heat of political and communal strife, India sometimes astonishes the watching world by the courtesy—often the loving friendliness—which political, racial or communal opponents observe towards each other in moments of bitterest strife.

But it is the manners, the social manners and individual bearing, of younger Indians which so disturbs me; it seems to me that we have lost the graciousness of our forebears, and so far have found nothing to put in its place. I am speaking now not of the very highest classes, among whom manners still form an elaborate and meticulously (some might even say ridiculously) observed code; nor of the very lowest class, with whom perfect manners are happily instinctive; but of the large and growing middle classes, who—well educated and tolerably well informed though they are—appear nevertheless to have lost the courtesy and kindliness of earlier generations, and to be developing instead a brusqueness of speech and bearing which is neither Western nor Eastern and is most certainly un-Indian.

Pseudo-Western

Much of the trouble, of course, springs from the pseudo-Western education to which our young people have lately been exposed; and by education I mean not only what they have been taught or have managed to pick up at school and college, but also what they have imbibed by way of Western literature, Western films and in social contacts with Europeans or with those of their own race who for long or short periods have sojourned in the West.

Here I must make it plain that I am not attacking Western culture, but rather the effect which it has had on so many Indians or perhaps it will be fairer still to say, the reaction which so many of them have shown to it. It is no use attacking Western manners and customs, or hoping that things may improve if those manners and customs are for the future ignored by us in India. For better or worse, Western culture has arrived in India, and I am definitely not among those who think that the hands of the clock can be put back, the trends of the time diverted, and India enclosed once more in an invisible wall of her own making. Such wishful thinking is retrograde and cowardly; the task before us is to assimilate Western customs with our own—and to do it so that the result may be a gracious thing, and not an ungainly hybrid.

Young Rebels

Young Indians, I admit, have much excuse for having absorbed somewhat awkwardly a culture and a way of life quite foreign to their own. To begin with, Indian culture is often neglected, even derided, at too many educational institutions throughout our country—including many which are entirely under the control of Indians themselves. Who, then, can blame young Indians for trying so hard to embrace the West, when they have often been taught by those who should know better to neglect the East? Perhaps if these youngsters had become entirely westernized, the results would not have been too bad, but the trouble is that all along they have been torn by a conflict of loyalties—in other words, their education has been pseudo-occidental, their home life and environment oriental.

However foreign such an idea may be to orthodox Indian mentality, there can be no doubt that young people the world over have a basic urge to rebel against parental and family authority. The old-fashioned Indian family system was designed primarily to counteract this urge, and to render such a revolt almost impossible to carry out; and so long as India was comparatively free from outside influences, the system worked tolerably well. But now, with a large proportion of India's young people exposed to foreign influences through the medium of education and entertainment, it has become inevitable that the old order should be challenged and family authority progressively weakened. Thus there has come about a state of affairs which one does not have to be old-fashioned to regard as thoroughly unhealthy—youngsters pitted sharply against their elders; educated India openly expressing contempt for and disbelief in the tenets of its fathers; a violent change in social manners and customs; and (too often) a violent disregard for the ordinary decencies and observances of social life.

"Let's Blame Ourselves"

Do not blame the West for all this—let us rather blame ourselves, and by ourselves I mean primarily the women of India. The women of India, the mothers of India, are very largely responsible for the violent breaking-away of their children from the standards of past days. By clinging (equally violently, but quite hopelessly) to their authority within the home, the mothers of India have ignored and neglected the changing world outside the home, with the result that they have become estranged from their children, and out of sympathy with their children's hopes and aspirations. Had Indian mothers sought to adapt themselves more intelligently to what has been going on outside their own walls these last fifty years or so, they would not to-day find themselves the pathetic defenders of a lost cause or be regarded by their children as upholders of an outworn and doomed tyranny of the family.

Nor must we forget, in apportioning blame for the present-day decay of manners among young Indians, those foolish older Indians who have set themselves up as exponents of what they fondly believe to be European and American ways of life. Thanks to them, Western freedom has too often been translated into Eastern licence; hard drinking, looseness of speech, loudness of dress, casualness of manner, all these things have been mistaken by ou young people for the hall-marks of progress and modern culture. They are nothing of the sort, as anyone acquainted with the West (and not blinded by prejudice) can testify. Such things are only the froth or scum upon the surface of life in the great cities of the West; they are most emphatically not representative of the real life of Europeans and Americans—and young India is making a great, and possibly tragic, mistake in believing that they are.

"Manners Maketh Man"

I do not consider the word "tragic" is too strong a term to use in this connection. It may be the fashion nowadays to scoff at manners as being a mere veneer, an outer covering which is of small importance in relation to the hard facts of modern life. This is a short-sighted view. We have borrowed so much from the English in past years that we would do well to remember one of their oldest and truest saying—"Manners maketh man". The manners of a nation are well worth close attention, both by the people of that nation and by those who have to deal with them. Let us remember the gradual hardening of soul which crept over that once great and liberal race, the Germans, as Prussian truculence ousted all other of their outward characteristics—remember, too, how the suavity of old-world Japan turned to bluster as the war-lords began to dominate her national spirit. I do not plead that Indians should return to the over-elaborate courtesies of a former age, but I do plead that young India should be more careful of what it borrows, or seeks to borrow, from the social culture of other peoples.

Perhaps it is because I am a Rajput, of a family coming from that part of country known as the "cradle of Indian chivalry", that I feel it is a tragedy that our people, once renowned for the perfection of their social graces, should be led by a desire for modernity into a crude and false imitation of pseudo-Western customs. Perhaps I am old-fashioned, and the loudness, flashiness, and lack of consideration for others nowadays so common among our young people may be no more than a reflection of a passing phase. I hope so, with all my heart. It would be a bad day for India were such outward manners to become the mirror of her inward soul.—*Roshni.*

The Secret Behind Mr. Churchill's Great Speeches

"Mr. Churchill is probably the only one among the leading spokesmen of the belligerent countries who possesses a distinctive literary style," writes Mr. William Power in the 'Scotsman.'

"He adapts it so admirably to the matter in hand that it never becomes stereotyped, and never seems to 'date.' It is terse, but never staccato; homely at times, but never slovenly.

"There is a refreshing absence of the untidy English locution, 'I mean'; Mr. Churchill is invariably 'on the bull.' The thrill of his great passages is in their passionately vivid presentation of great actualities. On the other hand, in his many informative passages, he is never merely factual. His deliverances, however comprehensive and detailed, have always rhythmic organic unity.

"Mr. Churchill's style is Anglo-Roman, deriving from the patrician senators of the Chatham and Pitt era, who were steeped in the Latin classics, and whose consciousness of Britain's world destiny was frequently expressed in apt quotations from the Augustan poets.

"But so far as style is concerned, he is in the literary rather than the political line of that tradition. His obvious affinities are with the Macaulay of the 'History of England' and the historical essays."

"My wife and I suffer from alternate insomnia."

"Alternate insomnia? What's that?"

"Whichever gets to sleep first keeps the other awake all night."

* * *

"Didn't you have a brother in this class last term?" asked the professor.

"No, sir it was I", replied the student.

"M'm; extraordinary resemblance!"

"Coming to the darts match tonight?"
"Will it be worth watching?"
"Dunno! But it will be worth listening to."

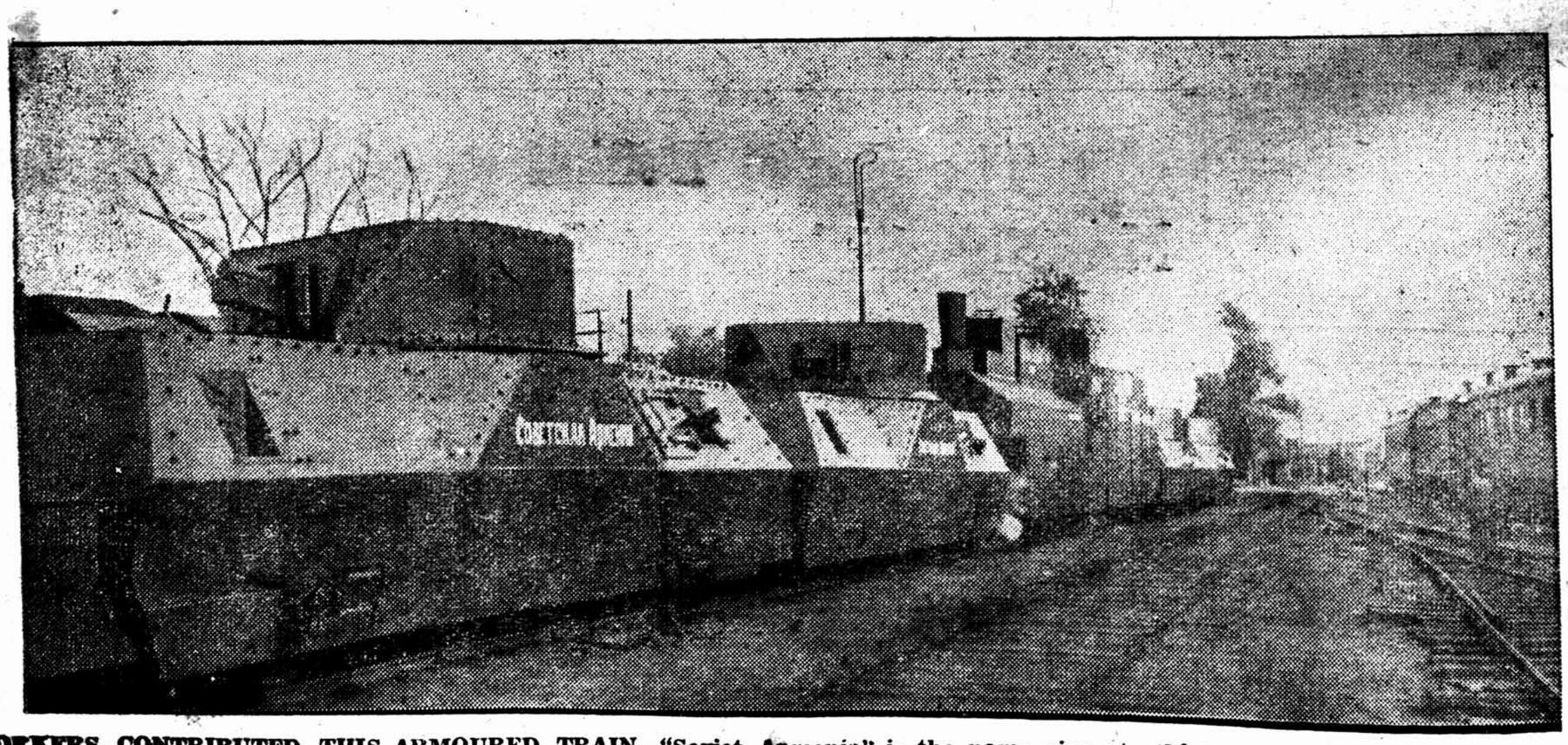
"Vy, Ikey, vith an eye like that do you say you won the fight?"
"Because, my dear, I hit him on the vatch. That'll cost him something."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

TRUE SONS OF THEIR FATHE'LAND!—The second anti-fascist meeting of youth in Moscow, organised to mobilise the young men and women of U.S.S.R. in a determined stand against the Fascist invaders.

RUSSIAN AIR AND LAND BATTLE VICTOR DESCRIBES HIS FIGHT. Radkevich, a pilot of the Red Air Force, describes a fight he had with a German pilot, after landing. He shot the German plane down in an air battle, and the German pilot bailed out and attempted to escape to the German lines. Radkevich landed, and overtook the German, and after a short hand to hand fight, took him prisoner.

RUSSIAN NURSE AWARDED ORDER OF THE RED STAR. A Russian Medical Nurse, N. Lapteva, who has carried out of action 121 wounded Red Navy men, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Star. Photo shows: Nurse N. Lapteva attending to a Red Navy man on the battlefield.



WORKERS CONTRIBUTED THIS ARMOURED TRAIN—"Soviet Armenia" is the name given to this armoured train which was built in a Moscow railway workshop with funds collected by workers of the Armenian republic.

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